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Union deals nuclear blow to Kinnock

By Nicholas Wood and Tim Jones

Mr Neil Kinnock was last night facing the prospect of a politically damaging controversy over nuclear energy at the TUC conference which opens in Brighton today.

His hopes of a smooth ride in what is probably the last TUC gathering before the next election received a big setback yesterday when the giant Transport and General Workers' Union threw its weight behind Mr Arthur Scargill's miners' union, which wants the country's atomic power stations scrapped.

The miners' union will formally second a Fire Brigades Union motion calling for an end to the plants. Mr Scargill is confident of victory and intends to make an impassioned appeal to the delegates.

Mr Norman Willis, general secretary of the TUC, tried to head off a confrontation by persuading all sides to fall into line with a joint TUC-Labour Party compromise, which would halt the construction of new nuclear stations pending the outcome of a review of the nation's energy policy in the wake of the Chernobyl disaster in the Soviet Union.

But that strategy is in tatters. After a meeting of the 95-member TGWU delegation, Mr Ron Todd, its general secretary, said it was "quite possible" that the General Council would be thrown out.

But Mr Gavin Laird, general secretary of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, dismissed the NUM's resolution as "barney".

Unions with members in the nuclear industry estimate that about 100,000 jobs would be lost if atomic power plants were shut down.

The TGWU also decided to back a hard-line motion from the National Graphical Association over the News International dispute at Wapping in east London.

However, the pre-conference manoeuvring did not go totally against Mr Kinnock, who is to make a keynote address tomorrow and who sees the conference as the first springboard to his party's ability to show the public it can work harmoniously with the union movement.

Mr Scargill was effectively torpedoed by his own delegates.



Mr Hammond: will walk past demonstrators.

When he tried to win its support for a resolution opposing pre-strike secret ballots.

In spite of exhortations over the Wapping dispute from Mr Willis, the National Graphical Association has steadfastly refused to withdraw a motion calling on the General Council to instruct members of the electricals union to stop working at the east London newspaper plant.

Last Thursday, the council voted by 30 to 12 to ask the NGA to drop its motion condemning the electricals and criticizing the TUC's lack of action.

But Mr Tony Dubbins, general secretary of the NGA, is determined, according to one well-placed source, "to have his day in court".

With emotions at high pitch, both inside and outside the conference hall, it is likely that Mr Dubbins will win a tempestuous debate to deliver a setback to the authority of the TUC's governing body.

While the arguments rage inside, up to 3,000 dismissed print-workers and their supporters will mass outside the conference centre to lobby delegates.

Police reinforcements from other areas are being drafted in to help the Sussex police cope with what could be an ugly confrontation.

Senior officers in charge of the operation know that most

Continued on page 16, col 7



Mr Norman Willis, TUC general secretary, relaxing in the sun at Brighton yesterday before facing the storm today.

Visas curb on African and Asian visitors

By Richard Evans, Political Correspondent

Controversial measures aimed at controlling the flow of Asian and African visitors to Britain look certain to be agreed today at the first meeting of Cabinet ministers since the summer break.

It is expected that Mrs Margaret Thatcher and her colleagues will decide to introduce a visa system in an attempt to relieve the growing pressure on immigration officials at Heathrow Airport.

Ministers are bracing themselves for criticism from Opposition MPs and, more importantly, overseas leaders who are likely to accuse the Government of racism.

In spite of Foreign Office opposition, Mr Douglas Hurd, Home Secretary, is expected to have the support of the Prime Minister in agreeing on tough action.

The large number of visitors from Africa and Asia coming into Heathrow has caused overcrowding at detention centres and led to many people being put up in hotels while immigration officials make sure that entrants can support themselves and do not intend to stay permanently in Britain.

Under the planned visa system, visitors from countries such as India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Ghana and Nigeria would have to obtain visas from British missions abroad before setting off.

At the moment it is usually only visitors from Communist countries who need visas to enter Britain.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, Foreign Secretary, who returned at the weekend from a holiday in France, is known to be unhappy with the visa scheme. He fears it will further damage Britain's increasingly fragile relations with Third World countries.

But close colleagues last night anticipated that he would reluctantly accept the Home Office proposals while insisting that more immigration officials were posted abroad to cope with the expected flood of visa applications.

Even so, Africans and Asians hoping to visit Britain will almost certainly face long delays in obtaining the necessary clearance.

Apart from Mrs Thatcher, Mr Hurd and Sir Geoffrey, the Cabinet committee which considers how to end the chaos faced by immigration officials expected to include law officers and a minister from the Department of Transport.

Other proposals which are likely to be discussed include providing extra accommodation for detained visitors, increasing the number of immigration officers and staggering the arrival of aircraft from Africa and India.

Apathy high among young

By Michael McCarthy

"Thatcher's children", the young people who have come of voting age since Mrs Margaret Thatcher arrived in Downing Street, are deeply cynical and largely apathetic about politics, and their disaffections are not being successfully harnessed by any party. Two-thirds of them may not vote in the next general election.

Unemployment is overwhelmingly the issue they consider most important, but nearly 80 per cent do not blame the Conservative Party or the Government, in spite of feeling widely alienated by the personality of the Prime Minister. They have not been radicalized by the traumas of the Thatcher era.

Among the young unemployed, the percentage holding the Government responsible for their plight has actually halved in the last five years, while unemployment has gone up by 40 per cent.

These findings, which will make sobering reading in particular for the Labour Party's campaign planners, emerge from the first in-depth survey of the political attitudes of those who have got

the vote since June 1979, conducted exclusively for *The Times* by MORI (Market & Opinion Research International).

Thatcher's children are the 6.2 million British men and women aged from 18 to 25. They account for 15 per cent of the electorate, yet only 34 per cent of the total polled said they were certain to vote at the next election. More than a quarter were adamant that they would not be voting at all.

This apathy factor is likely to cancel any comfort Mr Kinnock might otherwise take from the poll, which shows that for those young people who do have some voting intentions Labour is far ahead in popularity.

Apathy, however, drastically reduces the number of young voters Mr Kinnock can actually count on. The 34 per cent of Thatcher's children who have said they are certain to vote represents only about 2.1 million of the 6.2 million young electors, and of those, Labour voters account for just over half, or 1.1 million.

So Labour is succeeding in galvanizing politically only about one sixth of the young people it has been trying so hard to win over.

This is the more surprising in that the highest ratings in the poll were for the hostility expressed towards Mrs Thatcher personally.

The most dramatic evidence that young voters' dis-

Spectrum 10

Continued, page 16, col 1

Cram wins revenge over Coe

By John Goodbody, Sports News Correspondent

Steve Cram won his revenge over Sebastian Coe in retaining his 1500 metres title as Britain produced a triumphant finale yesterday to the 14th European Athletics Championships in Stuttgart.

Jack Buckner, in the 5,000 metres, and the men's 4 x 400 metres relay team, also won gold medals to bring Britain's total to a record-equaling eight titles, third in the medal table behind the Soviet Union and East Germany, each of which won 11.

Cram, who lost the 800 metres title on Thursday, as well as the Olympic 1500 metres, to Coe, yesterday

Moscow arrest of US reporter casts shadow on summit

From Michael Binyon, Washington

The US Government has issued a sharp and swift protest at the detention of Mr Nicholas Daniloff, an American magazine correspondent, by the KGB for alleged spying.

Officials here said it would cast a long shadow over the preparations for a summit meeting between President Reagan and Mr Mikhail Gorbachev.

The State Department said the allegations against Mr Daniloff were unfounded and the charges "contrived". Efforts were underway to obtain his release.

Senior officials of the magazine *US News and World Report* were flying to Moscow yesterday to try to obtain Mr Daniloff's release.

Administration officials speculated immediately that the Soviet action was in retaliation for the arrest in New York last weekend of Mr Genady Zakharov, a Soviet physicist adviser working at the United Nations Secretariat. He was caught after receiving classified defence information from a Third World student who was acting as an informant for the Federal Bureau of Investigation.



Mr Daniloff: American protest over his detention.

Growth cut forecast by CBI

By Graham Searjeant

British exporters will fail to take full advantage of the improvement in world trade next year because they are not sufficiently competitive, the Confederation of British Industry fears. As a result, economic growth will be lower than previously expected.

In its new Economic Situation Report, the employers' organization has cut its forecast of economic growth this year from 2.4 to 2 per cent.

It still expects the economy to pick up next year and cut unemployment by about 100,000, but its growth forecast has been cut from 2.8 to 2.6 per cent.

High real wage rises will continue to fuel spending in the high streets, but much of this will be met from stocks and from imports.

A Midland Bank projection runs against the prevailing gloom. It says increased investment in industry and consumer spending will boost economic growth to 3 per cent next year and in 1988.

Further fears, page 17

Tomorrow

Following the leaders



THATCHER'S CHILDREN

Today's revelations about what young voters think will give party leaders pause for thought. But what do the young think of them? Find out in part two of a vital *Times* series

Portfolio Gold

There is £12,000 to be won today in the Times Portfolio Gold competition as there was no winner in the daily competition on either Friday or Saturday.

The weekly prize of £8,000 was shared on Saturday by two readers - Mr Michael Browne of Newark, Notts, and Mr S. Costello, of Leeds. Details, page 3.

Portfolio list, page 20; rules and how to play, information service, page 16.

FOCUS

Will air travellers welcome a return to propeller-driven airliners? This is one of the subjects dealt with in a seven-page Special Report on world aerospace at the Farnborough Air Show. Pages 21-27

On This Day

The second murder attributed to Jack the Ripper left a body, identified as that of "Polly" Nicholls, in Buck's Row, Whitechapel, with her throat slit and "terrible wounds in the abdomen". Page 13

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Henry Moore dies aged 88

By Nicholas Beeson

Mr Henry Moore, one of the world's leading sculptors, and among Britain's most acclaimed artists died peacefully in the early hours of yesterday morning at his home in Hertfordshire aged 88.

The son of a Yorkshire miner, Mr Moore was one of the greatest influences on contemporary sculpture for more than 50 years. His distinctive large bronze works, often depicting reclining figures, are displayed in 90 cities around the world and in most prominent modern art galleries.

He was virtually bedridden for the last three years of his life with arthritis and diabetes. In 1977 he created the Henry Moore Foundation, which sponsors 14 art projects and gives grants to young sculptors.

When news of his death became known yesterday leading figures in the art world paid tribute, describing him as the "greatest British artist of our time" and the "greatest sculptor of the century".

Professor Alan Bowness, the director of the Tate gallery, which worked in Cologne, West Germany, said: "Not even Michelangelo, not even Rodin ever enjoyed such an audience. He was a very great man and his sculpture will never be forgotten."

He said Mr Moore concentrated on the female form and especially the Mother and Child, which were recurring themes in 60 of his works.

"They were not representational and sometimes they shocked and disturbed, but slowly more and more people have come to understand them and appreciate their strength and essential youth," he said.

Professor John Hedgecock, a professor at the Royal College of Art, where Mr Moore was a student, said: "It is a pleasure to have known him. He was a very great man and his sculpture will never be forgotten."

Continued on page 16, col 3

East coast ports alerted for toxic waste barges

By a Staff Reporter

Two Dutch dredgers carrying toxic waste were last night seeking a British port in which to unload their cargo.

East coast ports have been ordered to be on the lookout for the barges, laden with more than 400 tons of arsenic-contaminated waste salvaged from the Danish coast Olaf which sank off the Dutch coast in July on its way to Britain.

Dutch water authorities spent three weeks and almost £700,000 salvaging the coaster and its cargo, but they now want to see it reach its original destination in Britain, where it was due at a reprocessing plant at Thurrock, Essex.

All east coast ports were instructed to inform the Health and Safety Executive if the barges were sighted. They are carrying a slurry of 355 tons of poisonous lead, 70 tons of arsenic and five tons of cadmium originating from the Superfos chemical factory near Aalborg in Denmark.

A spokesman for Harwich Harbour Board said: "It is a question of finding somewhere that can handle that form of cargo, but as far as I am aware there is nowhere in this area that could take it."



Jack Buckner: Gold medal in the 5,000 metres.

outprinted his fellow Briton, who finished second.

Cram said after the race: "I put myself under a lot of pressure. It was not there on Thursday, and I have never been so depressed after a race. It was very important to win today."

Britain had to field two reserves because of injury in the men's 4 x 400 metres, and one of them, Brian Whittle, lost a shoe as he started his lap. He had to run in his sock, but despite these handicaps the quartet out-sprinted West Germany.

Tim Hutchings, in the 5,000 metres, and the men's 4 x 100 metres relay squad won bronze medals. Page 36

Secrecy shrouds visit by Reagan's envoy

By Nicholas Beeson

An unprecedented news blackout surrounded the start yesterday of General Vernon Walters' visit to seven European capitals, as he lobbied the Western European allies on behalf of President Reagan for support against Libya.

General Walters, the US Ambassador to the United Nations, is expected to begin his week's tour in Madrid, but the State Department has refused to disclose any details of his itinerary for security reasons.

It is believed he will be carrying with him evidence that Libya is plotting a new terrorist campaign.

General Walters is expected in London on Friday.

WASHINGTON: The Administration was attempting to play down over the weekend any suggestion that any new US raid on Libya was imminent (Michael Binyon writes).

Officials here have made no comment on the remarks by General Bernard Rogers, Nato's Supreme Allied Commander, that he favoured a new strike against Libya.

Gulf tankers get Falklands anti-missile system

From Robert Fisk, Dubai

In a sudden but hitherto unrevealed attempt to protect their oil tankers from Iraqi air attacks in the Gulf, foreign shipowners have begun to install a sophisticated anti-missile defence system - designed by British manufacturers as a direct result of the Falklands war - on board their vessels.

Cannisters of aluminium chaff, to be fired from oil tankers by radar control at the approach of an Exocet missile, have already been fitted on board two tankers in Dubai in an experiment that could have wide repercussions throughout the Gulf.

One of the ships, a 200,000-tonne Greek-owned tanker, was still being equipped with the new defence system in Dubai port yesterday, while its crew finished covering the entire superstructure in a dark grey - almost black - paint to reduce the effectiveness of the radar detection apparatus of incoming missiles.

Shipping sources in Dubai say that shipowners are now anxious to equip dozens of other tankers with the same defences. Hitherto, such methods of protection were thought to have been only at the discussion stage.

The scientific lessons of the Falklands war are thus for the first time being applied to another conflict, and military observers are likely to watch the results with keen interest.

The British "chaff" system was specially made to counter the French-manufactured Exocet missiles used to such devastating effect by the Argentine Air Force against British ships around the Falklands, and which are now being employed - with almost equal accuracy - by the Iraqi Air Force against tankers carrying Iranian oil in the Gulf sea lanes.

Shipowners have long debated how best to protect their vessels in the Gulf in a year in which more than 60 tankers have been hit by bombs and missiles. Rather than installing guns or ground-to-air missiles on board their tankers - a step which would effectively turn them into warships - they have opted for what they refer to as "passive defence".

The cannisters are fired from the tanker at the approach of a missile, scattering aluminium into the air around the vessel to mislead the radar homing device inside the Exocet.

A 200,000-tonne tanker I saw in Dubai harbour yesterday had been installed had been painted such a dark grey that it looked like a huge funeral ship, with even its funnel painted out in black. The dark colouring is to reduce the reflection which missile radar uses to find its target.

The tanker is to leave Dubai shortly to work as a "shuttle" vessel, ferrying oil from Kharg Island to the new Iranian oil-loading facility at Larak Island.

The most complex part of the defence system is the radar-controlled firing mechanism. An Exocet approaches an oil tanker at such speed that the crew would have little or no chance to shoot the cannisters into the air before its arrival. Shipping sources in Dubai say that the tanker's own radar system will trigger the cannisters' firing mechanism.

"In effect, the crew will not realize that they are being attacked until they see their own anti-missile defences in action," a shipping source said here yesterday.

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Ulster brewers and taxi firm face republican terror threat

By Richard Ford

A taxi driver was hijacked and forced to carry a bomb 50 miles to a bar in Antrim where it exploded at the weekend, damaging the building and others near by, and republican paramilitaries extended their campaign of intimidation to include Ulster's two main breweries.

The threats occurred as Mr James Molyneux, leader of the Official Unionist Party, said that measures aimed at "reassuring nationalists" that the Anglo-Irish agreement was being implemented could produce "more blood-letting".

Mr Molyneux, speaking on Saturday as thousands of "loyalists" took part in peaceful parades organized by the senior Royal Black Institution, urged both governments to think long and hard on the consequences of what they had, as he put it, so recklessly decided.

"They know very well that in the aftermath of last year's betrayal, their irresponsible patter about flags and emblems and Irish street names reinforces the reality of joint authority," he said.

The Antrim explosion, shortly before midnight on Saturday at a bar allegedly used by members of the security forces, was followed by conflicting messages from a person claiming to represent the Irish National Liberation Army.

Initially the taxi driver was told to stop taking police officers and soldiers to the bar or risk being shot, but a later telephone message said the taxi firm must announce publicly within seven days that it had stopped transporting members of the security forces, or the owner risked death.

It was the third INLA bomb attack in Antrim since last Thursday. Within hours of the threat to the taxi firm a milkman in the company announced that he would stop supplies to the local police station.

INLA has now joined the Provisional IRA's campaign which has cost six lives, one a case of mistaken identity, since it began last year.

Bass and Guinness, the two drink suppliers, which together employ 1,500 people, have been threatened over their supplies to the security forces.

Management at Short Brothers, the aircraft manufacturer, will discover today whether their appeal to workers voluntarily to remove loyalist bunting and emblems had any effect.

The majority loyalist workforce at the east Belfast factory have had the weekend to consider a letter from Sir Philip Foreman, the chairman, in which he promised to fly the Union Jack daily but insisted that bunting, other flags and political posters must be removed from the factory floor.



The huge Soviet freighter, the Antonov 124, which last year established a world record by lifting freight weighing nearly 170 tons to an altitude of more than 35,000 feet, at the Farnborough Air Show yesterday, and (right) Mr Yang Zhongquan and Mr Ym Lee with a model of a new single-engine attack aircraft which China is planning to market. Photographs: Peter Trivnor

Paris backs UK airbus role

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Airbus Industrie said yesterday it had full confidence in future British participation in the £1.6 billion programme to produce the next two long-range Airbus airliners, the A330 and A340, in the early 1990s.

M Jean Pierson, the French president of Airbus, said on the opening day of the Farnborough International Air Show that the four partners in the consortium — France, West Germany, Britain and Spain — were "all continuing to be supportive to the Airbus development programme and have committed the resources to protect the progress of the programme."

British Aerospace, which has a 20 per cent stake in Airbus and produces wings for the consortium, was "fully responsive" to the latest strategy, M Pierson said.

His remarks follow reports last week that Britain was at the point of pulling out of the Airbus project because the Government preferred to place available funds with the European space programme rather than in commercial aviation.

Bae is expected to seek substantial state launch aid for its share in the production of the next Airbus — the A330 and A340 long-range aircraft which Airbus says are vital to complete the family of airliners and provide a credible competition to the United States' Boeing.

Sir Austin Pearce, chairman of Bae, also denied reports that the Government was about to pull out of Airbus. It was "fully committed" to the consortium.

The company had put up all the money for the development of the first two Airbus, the A300 and A310, and 50 per cent of the A320, the 150-seat airliner due to fly in 1988.

Airbus said that to date it had sold 408 Airbus and had enough orders to cover two years' production. Firm orders for the A320 totalled 134 with 133 options, placed by 12 customers.

Nato's frigate strategy: 1 Decision time for a design

Nato has embarked on one of its most ambitious collaborative programmes, with eight nations trying to agree on a standardized frigate. Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent, in the first of two articles, looks at the progress and the problems ahead

Netherlands are understood to want a vessel which will provide an effective defence not only for itself, but also for other ships, against attack by aircraft and airborne missiles.

One difficulty will be to accommodate these differences of emphasis, which imply important differences in weapons systems, within a single design of ship.

A feasibility study completed last autumn concluded that about 80 per cent of the likely variations in equipment which the nations would seek could be accommodated in a standard hull design.

Another issue to be confronted is that of cost. The feasibility study did not have a cost target to work to, and the results produced are thought to suggest a frigate costing £170 million-£180 million.

Britain is now insisting that a firm target price should be set for the next phase, and it seems to have in mind about £130 million, which is roughly the cost of one of Royal Navy's current Type 22 frigates.

The outline designs so far produced suggest a ship which could be up to 5,000 tons.

If a target cost in line with British thinking were adopted it would be likely to force reductions in the size of the hull. Tomorrow: Industrial significance

Nato's frigate strategy: 1

Eight Nato nations, including Britain, are entering a critical phase in one of the most complex projects ever undertaken by the alliance. They are trying to reach agreement on a standard frigate of which 50 or more could be built at a cost of about £7.5 billion.

Although initial discussions began in 1979, the project is only now approaching the make or break stage. In the next six months the nations will be trying to agree on the basis on which they can move to the next key phase, project definition, in which designs will be worked out in much greater detail than so far, and arrangements for determining work shares will be devised.

What makes the project so complex is the number of nations involved, the United States, Canada, Britain, The Netherlands, France, West Germany, Spain and Italy, all with differing requirements. At one stage Belgium and Norway were also included, but they have dropped out.

A remarkable feature for a project involving so many nations is that the Nato frigate has maintained an exceptionally low public profile, in marked contrast to the frantic political activity which surrounded the birth of the Eurofighter.

So far ministerial involvement has been limited and when, in February, a team went round briefing ministers, there was much comment in other Nato capitals about the apparently off-hand attitude of British ministers. That will have to change if the project is to be brought to fruition, because there are formidable difficulties to be overcome.

A memorandum of understanding is being drawn up which, if agreed, will provide the basis for the next phase of activity. The memorandum is said already to be in its tenth draft.

Frigates have to be capable of a variety of roles, but each class has a particular emphasis on one role. Here there are important divisions among the eight nations.

Most of them want to maximize the anti-submarine warfare capability, whereas Britain, France and The

Talks over salaries in Civil Service

By Nicholas Beeston

Treasury officials will be holding informal talks this week with representatives from nine Civil Service unions at the TUC Congress in Brighton on ways of restructuring salaries to the advantage of skilled employees in competitive areas.

The Treasury said yesterday that the changes were needed to match the "more complex recruitment patterns" in the private sector.

Among the proposed modifications will be an attempt to redress the imbalance which exists between Civil Servants in high-employment areas, such as the South-east of England, and areas in the North where the cost of living is lower and recruitment made easier because of the depressed job market.

The Civil Service has already been affected in several areas by the defection of employees to the private sector. In particular, the business community has preyed on scientists working for the Government, tax inspectors and senior administrators.

The Treasury has adjusted salary levels to make the government jobs more competitive, but an entire rationalization from typists to permanent under secretaries is now required.

The Civil Service operates on a two-tier system, one for inner London, the other for all areas outside the capital. But the Treasury wants the system to be diversified in line with market forces.

A Treasury spokesman emphasized that this week's discussions were still "very informal and exploratory".

The proposals would not mean any more money being spent on salaries, but a better redistribution of the existing budget.

A hostile reaction is expected from union leaders to the proposed reforms, which run contrary to the traditional union stand that employees doing the same job should be paid the same salaries, regardless of regional differences.

The government proposals, if implemented, would also threaten the existing system of collective bargaining, as Civil Servants would receive different pay increases depending on the type and location of their work.

Mr Tony Christopher, the general secretary of the Inland Revenue Staff Federation, has suggested a compromise solution where employees would receive supplementary allowances depending on which area of the country they worked in.

The Treasury admitted that dividing the country into boundaries for the purpose of salary indexing could "cause problems".

But there was still room for manoeuvre in the coming months before the talks were formalized, it said.

Graduates turn from teaching

By Mark Dowd

The teaching profession is attracting fewer graduates, figures published today by the University Grants Committee show.

The committee's statistics for 1984-5 show that only 3,200 of a total of 72,000 graduates chose courses in teacher training, a 10 per cent drop compared with the previous year.

The declining prestige of a career in the classroom is further reflected by the fact that the cumulative drop since 1981 is 42 per cent.

Although Mr Kenneth Baker, Secretary of State for Education and Science, has undertaken to provide more places at teacher training colleges, the disincentive of comparatively low salaries is proving a severe handicap to graduate recruitment.

The overall job outlook for graduates is improving marginally, according to the UGC figures, with Oxbridge still enjoying a clear advantage. Fewer than three per cent of those who graduated from Britain's oldest universities in 1985 are still looking for work.

University Statistics 1984-5. Volume Two - First Destinations. Universities' Statistical Record (£10.50).

Teachers in crucial meeting

Autumn school term begins this week, against the backdrop of an uneasy peace between the teaching unions and local authorities (Mark Dowd writes).

After the "historic" deal in Coventry in July, both sides have agreed to set up working parties to negotiate the fine print.

If there is to be lasting peace, a meeting today on cover for absent colleagues must reach an interim accord on the number of days that teachers should stand in.

Mr Peter Smith, deputy general secretary of the Association of Assistant Masters and Mistresses, said yesterday: "It is a critical meeting. It will not only decide whether schools slide back into chaos again, but it will also have a bearing on any hopes of eventual success in the Acas discussions."

Both sides are under pressure. After the Scott judgement in May, local authorities know that parents are better placed to take court action against councils whose teachers refuse cover.

The teaching unions want to appear to be acting responsibly, particularly because Mr Kenneth Baker, Secretary of State for Education, allegedly wants to tie the government money for the Coventry deal to "uninterrupted peace" in schools.

Westland takes orders of £70m for Sea Kings

Westland Helicopters announced orders for Sea King helicopters worth about £70 million yesterday, the first day of the Farnborough Air Show (Rodney Cowton writes).

Westland Helicopters announced orders for Sea King helicopters worth about £70 million yesterday, the first day of the Farnborough Air Show (Rodney Cowton writes).

Westland has now sold more than 330 Sea Kings including more than 160 to the British Armed Forces.

The company also could benefit in the long run from a memorandum of understanding due to be signed within the next week or two for a feasibility study on a military light-attack helicopter.

The study would be a collaborative venture by Spain, The Netherlands, Britain and Italy, and the memorandum of understanding is to be signed at government level.

The signing of it would constitute further evidence that the rescue package agreed earlier in the year with the Sikorsky company of the United States will not shut out Westland from involvement in European collaborative programmes.

Victorian gold for chess men

Chess Correspondent

Raymond Keese

Gary Kasparov and Anatoly Karpov each received two bags of Victorian gold sovereigns for their brilliant draw in game 11 during the close of the London section of the World Chess championship at the Park Lane Hotel.

A special prize of £10,000 had been offered by Save and Prosper for the most brilliant game. England's Olympic number one, Tony Miles, chairman of the judging committee, announced at Saturday's presentation that the prize was to be shared.

Mr James Callaghan, the former Prime Minister, said: "Shakespeare is not always right."

Quoting Julius Caesar, Act 3 Scene II: "The evil that men do lives after them, the good is oft interred with their bones," he pointed out that it was only a substantial donation by the now defunct GLC which had permitted the great match to come about.

World champion Gary Kasparov said that it had been the most professionally organized event.

After 12 games Kasparov leads by two wins to one with nine draws.

Victory in the match goes to the player who first scores six wins or 12½ points.

But Kasparov will retain his title of world champion if the match is tied at 12-12.

Game 13 starts in Leningrad on Wednesday. International Master Bob Wade, of England, will form part of the panel of arbiters.

The Times will be reporting directly from Leningrad, its commentary room, where games are explained by leading international masters and grandmasters, will open on Wednesday at 3pm at the Great Eastern Hotel, Liverpool Street, central London.

Aids go on science agenda

The hazards of food additives, the risk to the whole of northern Europe from fall-out from the Chernobyl nuclear accident and the prospects for a vaccine against Aids and tumours are among the subjects for the annual meeting of the British Association for Advancement of Science, which starts today in Bristol (Pearce Wright, Science Editor, writes).

More than 4,000 scientists, industrialists, teachers, students and public servants are expected to hear the latest results of research in more than 250 papers, presented in the next five days.

Van driver among 22 in crossword final

By John Grant, Crossword Editor

Youth is no bar to success in the Collins Dictionaries/The Times Crossword Championship. Of the 22 contestants in the national final next Sunday, three are aged under 30, and one, Mr David Armitage, is only 21.

Mr Armitage, who was born in Stockport and educated at Stockport Grammar School, has just finished reading English at St Catharine's College, Cambridge.

He has been entering the championship since the age of 16.

The other two are Mr G P Conway, aged 25, a van driver from Blackburn, who read electronic engineering at London University, who tied for first place at the Leeds final but lost the tie-breaker; and Mr Henry Blanco White, a London patent agent, aged 29.

Dr John Sykes, the Oxford lexicographer who won the championship last year for the eighth time, is following his practice of not competing in alternate years to give others a chance.

There are, however, two other former national champions in the field, Mr Terence Girdlestone (1984), the current Bristol champion, and Mr Tony Sewer (1981).

The final will be held at the Park Lane Hotel, London, on September 7. There is room for up to 300 spectators at £2 a head (booking not necessary).

Mr William McLeod, managing editor of Collins Dictionaries, will introduce the new edition of Collins English Dictionary at 12 noon. The final starts at 1.30pm.

Scargill's strike stand attacked in document

By Tim Jones

A document being prepared by the Scottish Communist Party is set to widen the rift between Mr Arthur Scargill, the miners' union leader, and Mr Michael McGehey, his deputy.

For the document, which has the backing of Mr McGehey, a prominent member of the Communist Party, is critical of the way in which the year-long miners' strike was handled. By implication, the document is an attack on Mr Scargill and his inflexible stewardship of the strike.

When the strike started, the two men were as one but as it progressed with increased hardship to the members, Mr McGehey was thought to believe that opportunities for an honourable settlement were lost because of Mr Scargill's insistence on an all-out victory.

Mr McGehey, an experienced negotiator, is a pragmatist, whereas Mr Scargill, during the strike, was perceived even by his own rank and file as being too dogmatic.

An example of that came at the annual conference of the union earlier this year when Mr Scargill exhorted strike-weary delegates to prepare again for industrial action. His appeal was heard in silence.

At the same conference, Mr Scargill launched an attack on the press, claiming that if it ever praised the union he would know he was doing something wrong.

In stark contrast, Mr McGehey placated the press saying: "We need you."

Leader of pit rebels' union to stand down

By Craig Seton

The Union of Democratic Mineworkers (UDM) is expected to hold an election before the end of the year to find a successor to Mr Roy Lynk, who is giving up his post as national general secretary.

Mr Lynk, aged 53, was one of the founder members of the UDM, whose creation last year destroyed the power of the rival National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) in the East Midlands.

Mr Lynk will remain as head of the large Nottinghamshire section of the UDM and is expected to be a candidate to replace Mr Ken Toon, the new union's president, who retires soon. Earlier this year Mr Lynk underwent stomach surgery and made it clear that he would be happy to hand over to a new general secretary.

The union claims a membership of 35,000 men, but its new general secretary will face a big task in preventing defections back to the NUM, which are now thought to number several thousands.

Study on blind

A national survey into the needs of visually handicapped people is to be made by the Royal National Institute for the Blind.

The cold war against pain



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Group tipped to win rights to film racing

A group called Satellite Racing Development (SRD) is expected to win a contract for exclusive rights to film racing for the "punters" in Britain's 10,000 betting shops.

The group, headed by a combine of Ladbroke, William Hill, Coral and Mecca, the four big bookmakers, is thought to have signed a £26 million deal with British Telecom.

Racing and Sports Television, a body comprising Extel, GEC and Cable & Wireless, had been the favourite to obtain the contract, but it is believed to be unable to match SRD's £25 million offer to the Racecourse Owners Association (ROA), which represents 59 tracks in Britain.

Apart from the inducement of the extra money, SRD is also thought to have offered the ROA editorial control. This is to allay fears that the new company might eventually obtain a monopoly over information given to backers.

Babies in mix-up go to rightful mothers after blood and tissue tests

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

The two baby boys in the Irish hospital identity mix-up were in the arms of their rightful mothers yesterday after five days of confusion and uncertainty.

The women were finally persuaded to exchange the 10-day-old infants after extensive blood and tissue tests were carried out and analysed by experts.

The emotional handover took place at 11am in Portlaoise General Hospital, Co Leix, after the scientific evidence was accepted by all four parents.

After the name tags of the babies were accidentally switched, one of the mothers, Mrs M, left hospital, refusing to surrender the infant she believed to be hers, because it had "her husband's nose and family features".

The other couple, obtained a writ of habeas corpus from the Irish High Court last Thursday to prevent the baby they believed to be theirs from being moved away.

Before the court order was served, Mrs M returned the baby to the Portlaoise hospital, because it had jaundice. Blood and tissue samples from the babies, born within 10 minutes of each other in

the hospital on August 21, were analysed along with similar samples from the four parents by specialists at the National Blood Transfusion Service laboratory in Dublin.

The tests involved a simplified version of the analyses carried out in seeking to match donor organs to patients in transplant operations. Laboratory techniques showed that a tiny droplet of blood from each baby would mix more easily in a special culture with a droplet from their parents.

Mr M said yesterday: "My wife is still very upset. After all, the other baby was her whole life for 10 days. She has accepted now that there was a mistake."

"But she still finds it difficult to accept that the baby born to her is really ours. She will be staying in hospital for another couple of days trying to accept the baby."

The father said that the other mother, Mrs B, suspected something was wrong the day after the children were born. Both women were breast-feeding and after the second feed, Mrs B felt the baby was lighter than at the first feed.

The switch of name tags on the babies' coats was realized when doctors noticed discrepancies between the actual weights of the babies and the weights indicated on the identification labels.

Mr Denis Docherty, chief executive officer of the Midland Health Board in Ireland, said: "We have been totally occupied over the past few days with removing any doubt from the parents' minds. We have not been concerned with investigating how the problem originated."

"The parents were our prime concern, and now that we have allayed their doubts and fears conclusively, we will turn to look at how the matter arose."

The National Blood Transfusion Service in Dublin would not discuss the tests. However, a spokesman for the UK Transplant Centre's national tissue typing laboratories in Bristol, said: "It would have been straightforward to establish which child's blood group was most compatible with which individual parent's blood, and to see which blood cells rejected those from non-relatives."



John Mortimer, writer of *Paradise Postponed*, talking to Sir Michael Horden, who takes a leading part, at a Thames TV garden party yesterday (Photograph: Paul Lovelace).

Inquiry call on jail torture

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

The Prison Reform Trust is writing to Mr Christopher Train, director general of the Prison Service, demanding an inquiry about cases of torture at Winchester Prison.

The incidents were referred to during two recent court hearings.

Mr Stephen Shaw, the trust's director, said that in other establishments there were known to be attacks and bullying: "When young people are locked up in cells together for long periods of the day, you are playing with fire."

A physically under-developed youth of 18 was tortured by his three cellmates - two of them rapists - in the young offenders' remand wing of Winchester prison.

Mr Justice Tudor Evans told Winchester Crown Court on July 18 that the incident was the worst of actual bodily harm that he had come across.

The victim, a youth, was said to have been beaten black and blue all over, subjected to "considerable indignities", and strangled until he almost choked.

The "torture", as Mr Justice Tudor Evans called it, was

described when the three youths, all aged 18, admitted causing actual bodily harm to another youth on February 11, 12 and 13 this year.

The four youths were on remand accused of offences which made them liable to violence from others, the hearing was told.

They were all entitled under Home Office Rule 43 to be kept in solitary confinement for their own safety, but were put together in a single dormitory because of lack of accommodation.

Mr Justice Tudor Evans called Mr John Granville, assistant governor of Winchester prison, who is in charge of the young offenders' wing, before him to explain why the victim was not protected by segregation.

Mr Granville said that the young offenders' wing ideally housed 105 youths but at times contained 130. There was no single-cell accommodation.

The other case was referred to during a trial at Winchester Crown Court on August 18. Three youths detained in the overcrowded remand wing of Winchester prison tortured a

youth of 17 for 24 hours while he shared their cell.

His spleen was ruptured and his life endangered, and he had to undergo surgery.

Judge Lewis, McCreery questioned a prison officer in court and was told of the remand wing for young prisoners: "The wing was built to accommodate some 60 detainees, but today we have 110 in the building and there is no single cell accommodation."

The Prison Department said: "We do take all reasonable precautions to protect inmates who may be at risk from other prisoners."

Delays of up to four months in releasing prisoners on parole are causing increased tension in jails, probation officers tell the Home Office in a letter today.

The National Association of Probation Officers urges Lord Glenarthur, the Home Office minister, to allocate more staff to the parole unit to speed up applications.

The Parole Board had admitted in June, in its annual report, that there were problems.

Victim of cancer to sue over A-tests

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

A man with cancer, who did National Service on Christmas Island at the time the British Government was testing atomic weapons, is to bring a test case claiming compensation next month in the High Court.

The case could open the doors to compensation from the Government for about 1,000 members of the British Nuclear Tests Veterans Association, who claim to have developed cancer through being exposed to radiation during the A-bomb tests in Australia and on Christmas Island in the 1950s.

The man, from Bristol, was an engineer on Christmas Island from 1957 to 1958. He now has a lymphoma, a kind of cancer which has been associated with exposure to radiation.

But the Government is opposing his right to bring a claim on the ground it is barred by section 10 of the Crown Proceedings Act.

Under that section, the Government claims, no one can sue it for injuries incurred during time in the Armed Forces as a result of action by another member of the Armed Forces or government servant.

Mr Mark Mildred, solicitor for the former serviceman who is bringing the test case, said that his client had obtained legal aid and that there was a reasonable prospect of success.

The man, who is from Bristol but does not wish to be identified at this stage, is hoping that unlike all previous attempts to sue the Government, his case will succeed on the ground that the damage was caused by those who were not employed by the crown.

The scientists performing the tests worked for the Atomic Energy Authority and it was not until 1973, Mr Mildred maintains, that that authority became part of the Ministry of Defence, by means of a statute.

Mr Mildred says that all previous attempts to bring compensation claims in similar circumstances have failed in the face of the Crown Proceedings Act. But at the very least, the proceedings would highlight the "gross unfairness" of this section of the Act.

Portfolio Gold - Two share £8,000 win that was well timed

Mr Michael Browne, of Newark, Nottinghamshire, and Mr Samuel Costello, of Farley, Leeds, share Saturday's £8,000 Portfolio Gold prize.

For Mr Browne, aged 68, a retired engineering company site clerk, the win came with perfect timing as he was celebrating his ninth wedding anniversary on Saturday.

Mr Browne and his wife Kathleen, aged 70, celebrated the win with an evening out. "We went out and had some champagne with the family," he said.

"I have been doing Portfolio since it first started and the family was always asking me why I bothered but I say there's a first time for everything, and sure enough it came."

Mr Costello, aged 62, a construction worker, is planning to use his money to take his wife, Olive, on holiday to the south of France.

"She had a triple heart bypass operation last November and she deserves a good holiday. This win is absolutely marvellous."

Adopted son is ordered to be deported

A childless couple were told yesterday that their adopted son, aged two, will be deported next Sunday.

Mr Abdul Khalid, aged 42, a textile worker, and his wife, Arwar, aged 32, of Cecil Avenue, Bradford, had been married for 16 years.

The boy, Khuram Azad, was born in Pakistan to Mr Khalid's brother and wife, and given almost immediately to Mr and Mrs Khalid for adoption.

When they arrived in Britain with the child in June last year he was given permission to stay for only two months.

Appeals by lawyers and local MPs have failed to persuade the Home Office to allow him to stay permanently. Mr Khalid said yesterday: "There seems to be nothing more we can do. We think it is both unfair and cruel."

Marriage council director to leave

By a Staff Reporter

Mr Nicholas Tyndall, £25,000 a year director of the Marriage Guidance Council, is leaving when his contract runs out next month.

His departure after 18 years with the council was confirmed last night on the eve of publication today of a report that recommends the appointment of a new director and management team. All existing management staff at head office should reapply for their own jobs, the report says.

Mr Tyndall, aged 58, said his departure by mutual agreement was "painful but necessary. Like many marriages our relationship has reached a critical point of view."

The report, by Coopers and Lybrand, the accountants, says the stresses and demands of modern living have driven the council almost to breaking point.

The report issues a warning that unless the organization is radically reorganized its services will have to be cut to cope with a spiralling six-figure deficit at its national training centre at Rugby.

Mrs Mary Wilson, chairman of the national executive, said last night that although the report advocated the "biggest shake-up seen in the history of the service" she believed it would be endorsed in a national consultation culminating at its annual general meeting on October 11.

Mrs Wilson said the council's immediate financial difficulties could be surmounted if the Government would double its grant.

"We know that is unlikely. We accept we are going to

Lotus cars to stay in Britain

The sports car firm, Lotus, based at Hethel, near Norwich, and employing 600 people, is to stay in Norfolk.

Mr Alan Curtis, the company chairman, made the announcement yesterday. "The company confirms it will be retaining its headquarters and high technology engineering consultancy based at Hethel," he said.

Lotus last week held talks with the Dutch government about a possible move to The Netherlands, which makes 12½ per cent tax grants to companies setting up in their country.

Bus runs into crossing rails

The driver and 14 passengers in a Northern General Transport double-deck bus escaped injury, on Saturday night when the vehicle smashed through safety barriers at a railway level crossing at East Boldon, Tyne and Wear.

British Rail, British Transport and the police will all hold inquiries into the accident.

Exports boost for Coventry

Left-hand drive vehicles for export begin rolling off Peugeot-Talbot's production line at Ryton, Coventry, tomorrow, and could mean hundreds more jobs at the plant by next year. The French-owned company plans to build about 8,500 Peugeot 309s to go for sale in Holland, Belgium and West Germany.

Circles riddle in wheat fields

Experts cannot decide whether whirlwind, religious rite or hoax caused a ninth circle of flattened wheat found yesterday in the middle of a field in Hampshire.

The mysterious 42ft-diameter circle was at Frosfield Green, near Petersfield. Others were found in a field near Winchester and the Devil's Punch Bowl in Surrey.

Pupil's 11 A grades

A garage owner's son from Cromer in Norfolk who has recorded 11 grade A passes at O level says it is all due to excellent teaching in English schools.

Nick O'Shea, aged 16, was born in Canada and went to two schools in Toronto before his family returned to take over a garage business seven years ago.

"It was coming to Cromer which really did it," he said yesterday. "The teaching and

Most drivers admit to speeding in towns

More than half of British drivers admit that they break speed limits in built-up areas, but only a minority on motorways, while speeding in towns is the main complaint from pedestrians, according to a survey published today.

A total of 58 per cent of drivers said they had exceeded the limit in towns, while 47 per cent admitted to speeding on motorways.

Those were some of the main findings in a Gallup poll for General Accident, the motor insurance company, involving a sample of more than 1,000 people throughout Britain.

The survey also shows that six out of 10 drivers believe driving standards are deteriorating, but nearly 60 per cent of those questioned still consider their driving to be "above average".

Mr Tom Roberts, UK general manager of General Accident, said drivers should adopt a "much less complacent attitude".

He added: "It is simply not good enough to blame the other guy. The solution lies in the hands of Britain's road users, who must adopt a much more positive attitude to road safety."

Holiday air safety improves

By Michael Bailey, Transport Editor

Air travel has been remarkably safe this holiday season, especially in comparison with the summer of 1985.

Preliminary records show that in June, July and August 62 people were killed in airline accidents this year compared with more than 1,000 in the same period last year.

In Britain there was one fatality - the pilot of a small Scottish airliner which crashed in Islay - compared with 54 deaths in the British Airways take-off fire in August last year.

Air safety experts are reluctant to give a particular reason for this year's excellent record such as tighter controls after the shattering experiences of 1985.

On the contrary, the Civil Aviation Authority believes that whatever steps are taken to maintain and improve safety, statistical results are bound to vary from one year to another.

Potentially hazardous incidents did occur this summer but in most cases passengers were unhurt.

The main accidents from last year and this were:

June: Air India Boeing 747 crashed in Atlantic killing 329.

July: 81 killed in DC6 crash in Colombia.

August: 134 killed when Delta TriStar crashed on landing at Dallas; 520 killed when Japan Airlines jumbo jet hit mountain in Japan; 54 killed in British Airways take-off fire at Manchester, 1986.

June: Loganair Twin Otter hit hill while landing in Islay. Pilot killed; 26 killed when helicopter and Twin Otter collided over Grand Canyon; 29 killed in Air Sinai crash on landing in sandstorm in Cairo.

July: Air Inter Airbus forced back after hitting seagulls while taking off from Nice. No casualties.

August: Pan Am 747 returned to Heathrow with engine trouble on San Francisco flight. No one hurt; 15 killed when List Twin crash-landed on St Vincent, Caribbean.

The excellent summer record rounded off a generally safe first half of 1986. There were 12 fatal airline accidents worldwide equalling the record low figure of 1984.

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Public right of access to all common land backed by commission

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

The Countryside Commission is to press the Government for legislation to provide a public right of access to the 1,500,000 acres of common land in England and Wales.

It has accepted all the main recommendations of a report by the Common Land Forum, representing 22 organizations, including farmers, landowners, local authorities, amenity and conservation groups, the National Trust, the Crown Estate Commissioners, the Nature Conservancy Council and the Sports Council.

The report was adopted by all but one of the participants, the Farmers' Union of Wales, and is probably the most striking example of harmony yet achieved among bodies which are normally in almost perpetual conflict.

The forum was set up two and a half years ago in response to concern at the lack of progress since the report of the Royal Commission on Common Land in 1958 and the passing of the Commons Registration Act in 1965.

In spite of the commission's recommendation that all common land should be open to the public as of right, subject to certain restrictions, there is still a legal

right of access to about only one fifth of the total area.

Common land is a relic of the medieval system under which cottagers had rights to graze animals, cut turf, collect wood and engage in other activities on land belonging to the lord of the manor.

That which remains is mainly land which escaped the eighteenth and nineteenth century enclosures, although nearly all of it is privately owned. It ranges from extensive upland pastures in the North to village greens in the South. It is the smaller commons which are considered to be in greatest danger from developers where they have not been properly registered or, in some cases, specifically designated with local authority approval.

The forum's report recommends that five years should be allowed for owners, commoners and local authorities to form management associations and work out suitable management schemes. Each scheme would aim to balance the needs of agriculture, public access, nature conservation, landscape and other interests.

After the five-year period, all commons should be open

to public access on foot for quiet enjoyment, subject only to certain essential restrictions for reasons of public safety, the preservation of sites of special scientific or historic interest, the protection of young trees and lambing ewes, or allowing vegetation to recover from erosion or over-grazing.

Management schemes should not reduce existing legal rights of access and, if there are a significant number of objections, a public inquiry should be held.

Where informal horse riding already takes place, it should be allowed to continue. Elsewhere it would be at the discretion of the management association. On grazing commons, dogs, other than working sheepdogs, should be kept on a lead and prevented from disturbing birds or animals.

The controls on building or fencing works should continue and should be applied more effectively. Unclaimed common land should be vested in the local authority or national park authority.

Local residents should have a legal right to use their village green for local sports and pastimes, a right which at present is not always clear in law.



Marsden Beach, part of the stretch of coast offered to the trust

Trust denies regional bias

The National Trust has rejected strong criticisms from one of its own council members concerning the offer of a stretch of unspoilt coast in Tyne and Wear (John Young writes).

Dr David Clark, Labour MP for South Shields, and an Opposition spokesman on the

environment, accused the trust of demanding excessively large financial guarantees from the local authority for the upkeep of the three-mile stretch of cliffs and beach between Sunderland and South Shields.

Dr Clark said the trust showed a distinct preference

for properties in counties such as Devon and Cornwall, as opposed to the North-east.

A trust official said that negotiations were continuing with South Tyneside District Council, which was being asked to guarantee £20,000 a year towards the cost of wardens.

Gypsies in call for private land sites

Gypsies should be helped by local authorities to develop private sites, the National Gypsy Council says.

Such help, it contends, could solve the problems caused by what the council says is the failure of local authorities to meet the provisions of the Caravan Sites Act 1968.

The organization said that local authorities could even identify land in their ownership for leasing to families wishing to set up their own sites. It was responding to a Department of the Environment consultation paper on gypsy policy.

The council added that the policy had been a resounding success in at least one area where it had been put into effect.

Department of the Environment figures for the six months to July 1985 list 1,678 caravans on private sites in England and Wales, compared with 4,008 on council-run sites.

The council which is based in Oldham, Greater Manchester, said that those showed that private site provision amounted to almost 30 per cent of official site provision.

Scarman to look at housing in Brixton

Lord Scarman is to pay a return visit to Brixton in south-east London this autumn to coincide with the fifth anniversary of his report into rioting (Charles Knevitt, Architecture Correspondent, writes.)

As president of the United Nations International Year of Shelter for the Homeless in 1987, he will check progress on housing developments in the area. Poor housing conditions formed a large part of his report.

Mr Leighton Andrews, director of the United Nations campaign in the United Kingdom, said: "The lessons of the Scarman report have not yet been learnt. Housing in our inner cities is decaying at an alarming rate."

He said that the Government's inner-city policy would be put "under the microscope" as part of the events planned to mark the anniversary.

Lord Scarman will also chair the first day of the two-day Building Communities conference, at the Astoria Theatre in London, on November 27. The Prince of Wales will be the main speaker.

Writer's comment on race 'improper'

Sir Woodrow Wyatt is criticized by the Press Council for making assertions in his weekly column in the *News of the World* that were likely to pander to racial prejudice.

The council in an adjudication yesterday says that it was improper and irresponsible of him to characterize a substantial part of the black population of Britain as lawless, drug-taking, violent and unemployable.

To that extent it upheld a complaint by Mr Alan Edwards, of 30 Bristow Place, London, W2, against the *News of the World*, that the newspaper published an irresponsible and inflammatory article likely to encourage racial prejudice.

In his column, "The Voice of Reason," Sir Woodrow said Asian immigrants were generally well behaved, as were most of those of African descent, but there was a major problem with a large chunk of the latter, who were lawless, drug-taking and violent.

His comments were made in the context of the release of 30-year-old Cabinet papers recording discussions about coloured immigration. The

column was headlined: "Stop the Favours for Race."

Responding, Sir Woodrow said the complaint was an attempt to persuade the Press Council to support censorship.

The council's adjudication was:

Sir Woodrow Wyatt's regular articles in the *News of the World* are a subjective and polemical column offering his personal views on varied subjects.

It was not improper of him to devote an article to his thoughts on attitudes to race and immigration, which are legitimate questions for debate.

The general line of the article was that immigration policy from the 1950s had been mistaken and that the aim should now be to integrate immigrants totally with British attitudes instead of encouraging them to stick to their own customs. Sir Woodrow was entitled to advance that view.

However, he made assertions about the consequences of immigration, unsupported by adequate evidence, which were likely to work adversely to good race relations and to pander to racial prejudice. The assertions stereotyped and characterized a substantial part of the black population of Britain as lawless, drug-taking, violent and unemployable.

Tree given new life in the wild

Sir Peter Scott, the naturalist, is to plant a tree of a type extinct in the wild since 1803 at a ceremony on September 10 in the Chelsea Physic Garden, London, to mark the twenty-fifth anniversary of the World Wildlife Fund.

The tree, *Franklinia Altamaha* MacIntosh, was discovered growing alongside the river Altamaha in Georgia, its only habitat, in 1763, and named after Dr Benjamin Franklin.

Franklinia was chosen for the planting to illustrate that the World Wildlife Fund is about preventing extinction and reintroducing specimens back to their habitat, Patricia Spanner, for the World Wildlife Fund-UK, said yesterday. "We are planting this tree as a symbol of our work."

Meningitis mass test campaign

Health chiefs are planning to test all 6,000 people in Stonehouse, the town at the centre of a meningitis epidemic in Gloucestershire.

Gloucester District Health Authority hopes that a mass swabbing of the population of the town, near Stroud, could give new clues about the source of the outbreak. Three victims of the disease in the area have died. The last was Christopher Knight, aged seven, of Stonehouse.

Victim named

The woman found murdered at her home in Tasman Road, Clapham, south London, on Saturday was identified yesterday as Lorna Hayes, aged 29.

Science report

Male infertility clue found in mice tests

By Andrew Coghlan

A discovery by researchers in the United States has shed important new light on male infertility, and could provide the basis for a cure.

Mr Osamu Tsutsumi and his colleagues at the National Institute of Health in Bethesda, Maryland, have found that a chemical called epidermal growth factor (EGF) plays what appears to be a key role in helping mice sperm mature. Because EGF is also produced by humans, the researchers reason that it could play a similar role in man, and that under-production of the chemical could lead to low sperm counts and infertility.

EGF is produced in the mouse's sub-mandibular gland and until now its biological role has been unclear.

When the scientists removed the gland from mice, so cutting off the supply of EGF, they found that the levels of mature sperm dropped by as much as 55 per cent.

But when EGF was administered to the glandless mice, their sperm counts recovered completely, suggesting a link between EGF levels and sperm production.

Mr Tsutsumi and colleagues investigated the role of EGF

more deeply by examining how sperm at different stages of maturity were affected by EGF deficiency.

Sperm are formed in three distinct stages, and the researchers found that EGF deficiency appeared to disrupt the second stage of production. They noted that levels of sperm in the first growth phase were abnormally high in mice lacking the sub-mandibular gland.

That, they conclude, is because EGF, the trigger which appears to start the second phase of growth, is absent.

Nevertheless, the researchers have no idea, as yet, how EGF activates the second stage of production.

They know, however, that EGF is not the only trigger for sperm growth, otherwise mice without the capacity to generate it would have had a zero sperm count.

The theory that some cases of infertility may be attributable to EGF deficiency gains ground, they add, given that seminal fluid samples taken from some human subjects show marked immunoreaction against EGF.

Source: *Science* (August 29, 1986, vol 233, pages 975-977).

			
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Moscow spy claim

Diplomatic bid to free US reporter after arrest by KGB

From Christopher Walker, Moscow

Intensive diplomatic efforts are under way to try to secure the release from military prison of Nicholas Daniloff, one of the longest-serving American correspondents in Moscow.

He is under investigation by the KGB for alleged spying after his arrest on the outskirts of the city on Saturday.

Mr Daniloff, aged 52, correspondent for the weekly magazine US News and World Report had less than two weeks of his five-and-a-half year assignment to complete when he was arrested. A fluent Russian speaker, he was due to carry out a lifetime's ambition in writing a book about a distant relative involved in the Decembrist uprising against the Tsar in 1825.

The case, one of the most serious involving a US reporter in the Soviet Union for a number of years, has caused widespread concern among the large Western journalistic and diplomatic community based here. It is feared that one intention may be to discourage unofficial contacts with ordinary Soviet citizens.

Last night Mr Daniloff's wife Ruth, a British freelance journalist, aged 51, alleged that the arrest was political and directly linked to the arrest in New York of Gennady Zakharov, a Russian physicist working at the United Nations, who has been charged with spying by the US authorities after being seized on a subway platform.

"Basically Nick is a hostage. The whole question of an investigation is a farce," Mrs Daniloff said soon after being permitted her first meeting with her husband since his arrest.

"There is no question of him being ill-treated. Everything is being conducted very correctly, although in fact, what they are doing is barbaric."

Mrs Daniloff, who has a sister living in Oxford, said that the hour-long meeting, which also included US consular officials - was conducted in a room attached to the KGB "facility" where her husband is being held in a cell measuring 8 ft by 10.

She explained that he was being held in the cell with one other prisoner who identified himself as a Soviet physicist and said he was being detained on similar accusations of espionage.

"Nick was very much sub-

dued, very much aware of the implications of what has happened," Mrs Daniloff said at her home near the Lenin Hills.

"He said that he has been thinking a lot about his ancestor, who was exiled to Siberia for 30 years in 1825."

"When I asked the KGB investigator how long the investigation would last, he just shrugged his shoulders. I am afraid that it could drag on for months, especially as it is mainly political," Mrs Daniloff said.

"I will try and remain here in Moscow until the matter has been resolved."

Harassment against Western reporters by the KGB has been a regular feature of journalistic life in Moscow for many years, but there had been some hopes that it might be curtailed under Mr Gorbachev, a much more communications-conscious leader than his predecessors.

The seriousness of the incident was underlined yesterday when the KGB issued a formal statement through Tass claiming that Mr Daniloff had been arrested "as he was engaging in an act of espionage."

The allegations are flatly rejected by Mrs Daniloff and by colleagues of Mr Daniloff, who was one of the most respected members of Moscow's large foreign press corps.

Mrs Daniloff said that about half a dozen KGB men had arrested him after he had met a Soviet friend in the Lenin Hills area shortly before noon on Saturday. The friend, a 27-year-old teacher from the central Asian city of Frunze had given him a package saying that it contained newspaper cuttings.

According to the veteran US correspondent, who believes that he was deliberately "set up" by the KGB, the package was found to contain two maps marked "secret" and photographs of Soviet military facilities when it was later opened in his presence. It was unclear last night whether or not the Soviet teacher was also under arrest.

Candles on Solidarity birthday

From Roger Boyes Warsaw

Candles flickered in churches yesterday as Solidarity, the banned Polish union, quietly celebrated its sixth birthday, avoiding any big confrontation with the authorities.

The restrained celebrations - a party held on tiptoe" in the words of one dissident - were mainly because the union does not want to jeopardize the release in the next few weeks of more than 200 political prisoners under a government amnesty.

In Gdansk, where the 1980 agreement between Government and strikers gave birth to the Soviet bloc's first independent trade union, several thousand people gathered with Mr Lech Walesa, the Solidarity leader, at a Mass.

Other church services for the union - banned after the 1981 military crackdown - were held in Cracow and Warsaw, where a patriotic Mass was celebrated at the church of the late Solidarity chaplain, Father Jerzy Popieluszko, murdered two years ago by secret police.

The authorities were less heavy-handed than in the past, confining themselves to increased police patrols and the preventive arrest of at least six union activists.

The crucial question for Solidarity is whether all political prisoners will be released by the expiry date of the amnesty on September 15, or whether a few leaders, such as Mr Zbigniew Bujak, will be kept inside for trial.

So far Mr Bogdan Lis and Mr Adam Michnik are the only leading Solidarity activists to be freed. They were sentenced on lesser charges than Mr Bujak and the other men accused to trying forcibly to overthrow the state.

According to Solidarity, about 80 out of approximately 350 political prisoners have been released so far. After the Gdansk Mass yesterday, the lawyer of one particularly determined union organizer, Mr Wladyslaw Frasnyski, expressed concern about the health of his client.

Bhutto rival arrested on return to Pakistan

From Hasan Akhtar, Islamabad

Mr Ghulam Mustafa Khar, a former Governor of Punjab under the late Mr Bhutto's Government, was arrested in Karachi on Saturday when he returned to Pakistan from self-imposed exile in England.

He was accompanied by his wife and daughter, who later left for Lahore while Mr Khar was taken to prison in Karachi.

Mr Khar, who became a controversial political protégé of Mr Bhutto between 1970 and 1977, had decided to return to Pakistan to help found a new political party in association with another close associate of Mr Bhutto, Mr Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi, a former Chief Minister of Sind.

They want to displace Miss Benazir Bhutto, who dropped Mr Jatoi when she became leader of the Pakistan Peoples Party in April this year.

Quake shakes south-east Europe

Bucharest (AP) - A strong earthquake rolled from the Carpathian mountains across south-east Europe yesterday, shaking plaster from buildings and causing alarm from Moscow to Naples, a distance of about 1,900 miles.

No injuries were reported, although the official Romanian news agency said the tremor was one of the biggest

Old hero in new struggle

From Robert Schull Amsterdam

Sir Philip Sidney, who died 400 years ago in The Netherlands while helping that country to liberate itself from Spanish domination, has now become involved in the struggle against apartheid.

A three-day congress commemorating his death, which opens tomorrow, has had to be moved from Zutphen where Sir Philip was mortally wounded during a battle in the summer of 1586 to Leiden because of initial opposition by Zutphen's municipal council to the participation of a South African professor.

The council, one of the organizers of the commemoration, was asked for advice by the Dutch foreign ministry on whether or not to approve the visa application of the South African, Professor J. Gouw.

The Netherlands follows a restricted policy in issuing visas to South Africans and has broken off all cultural exchanges with that country. Initially the council gave a negative advice but after receiving a letter from Professor Gouw explaining that he was a firm opponent of apartheid the council changed its mind. By that time the organizers had decided to change the venue to Leiden.

The municipal council of Zutphen did approve funds for a commemorative exhibition on Sir Philip to be held there.

Kekkonen, architect of detente

From Olli Kivimä Helsinki

Finland's former president Urho Kekkonen died early yesterday at his state residence in Helsinki on the eve of his 86th birthday.

Mr Kekkonen was Finland's dominant political leader for almost half a century and one of the best known Scandinavian statesmen in this century.

He was president from 1956 to 1981. Hardening of the arteries and accompanying mental disorientation forced him to retire and hand the presidency to the then Prime Minister, Mr Mauno Koivisto.

The immediate cause of death was circulatory disorder in the brain, said his son, Mr Matti Kekkonen.

Mr Kekkonen was also prime minister five times. He was first appointed a cabinet minister 50 years ago.

He was the chief architect of the much-criticised post-war policy based on good relations with the Soviet Union to stabilize Finland's international position after heavy losses in the Second World War.

Later his foreign policy was accepted by all significant political groups. Obituary, page 14

Slave descendants bonded by bittersweet roots

From Michael Binyon Washington

More than 2,000 descendants of the slaves who once ploughed on one of the great plantations in North Carolina gathered at the weekend in a bittersweet celebration under the egress trees to exchange family histories and to celebrate their roots and their emancipation.

Descendants of the 21 slaves who built and maintained Somerset Place, a 5,800-acre estate in Creswell, North Carolina, came from as far away as West Germany and California for a day-long reunion of sighs and laughter, pride and sorrow.

They sang negro spirituals, watched a re-enactment of a slave wedding, and heard a proclamation by Governor James Martin honouring the Somerset homecoming day.

For many it was a day of discovery, finding family and clans - all of them named Bann, Littlejohn, Collins, Blount, Pallen, Phelps or Reavis, after the former owners of their slave ancestors.

They looked with revulsion at the sycamores where some of the older people, children of slaves, said slaves used to be hanged. They moved around the freshly-painted mansion and the markers showing all that is left of the cramped slave quarters.

They chatted freely at the open-air barbecues as they recalled the horrors and tribulations of their ancestors' backbreaking labour in the rice fields.

Somerset Place, founded in 1786 by Josiah Collins, held 322 slaves when the family fled in 1862 during the Civil War. It was, by all accounts, one of the more humane plantations: many slaves were literate at a time when North Carolina law forbade them from being taught to read and write. They were allowed to marry and attend church, and even to earn of money.

Josiah Collins VI and Frances Inglis, descendants of the estate's founder, who attended the gathering, said that they were appalled by slavery and its evil system.

Their slave-owning forebears had left in ruins, taking with them only a broken silver knife. But they, like their black fellow citizens, felt pride in what had been built at the edge of a coastal swamp, at the fortune of those early laborers.

The driving force behind the reunion was Dorothy Redford, a social services administrator who became interested in the genealogy of the slave population after reading Roots, by Alex Haley, who was absent there on Saturday. It took her five years of searches through

dated court documents and plantation inventories to trace her ancestry and the descendants of the slave families.

The occasion in some way compensated for the celebrations of the Statue of Liberty centenary last month, which blacks felt ignored their own very different history.

"The shame and guilt of slavery should not spill over the pride of what was accomplished here," Governor Martin said.

"We in the South still have a long way to go to remove the insult and burden, the outrage and shame of slavery. But this occasion is not about slavery, but to recognize and respect the slaves themselves."



President Castro of Cuba being greeted by Mr Robert Mugabe, left, Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, at the triennial conference of the Non-Aligned Movement in Harare. His arrival coincided with a

prediction that Cuba would withdraw its troops from Angola if the conference hastened the end of white rule in South Africa and independence for Pretoria-contrived Namibia (Reuter reports).

The Cuban Foreign Minister, Señor Isidoro Malmierca, told the Zimbabwe Sunday Mail in an interview: "I believe that the presence of internationalist Cuban fighters will not continue for very long."

101-nation call to aid frontline states

From A Correspondent Harare

Foreign ministers of the 101 Non-Aligned Movement nations have recommended the establishment of a special "solidarity fund" to help South Africa's black neighbours overcome the effects of sanctions.

In a nine-page special declaration on South Africa adopted by acclamation at the weekend, the foreign ministers called on Third World nations to take the lead in supporting the threatened economies of the frontline states.

The proposal will be put to heads of state and government who meet here today for the formal opening of the summit, on the 25th anniversary of the foundation of the Non-Aligned Movement.

Mr Rajiv Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, grandson of one of the movement's architects, Pandit Nehru, is to hand over the chairmanship to the Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, Mr Robert Mugabe.

The foreign ministers called for tougher sanctions than those agreed in London on August 2 at the Commonwealth mini summit.

The draft declaration demanded a prohibition on the transfer of technology to South Africa, suspension of any sales or transport to South Africa of oil and related products, a ban on further investments and an end to any promotion or support for trade.

Observers in Harare point out that the call for removal of any support for trade would, if implemented, sound the death knell of the recently renegotiated Zimbabwe preferential tariff agreement with South Africa. Mr Mugabe said on Friday that any commitments his Government made to join international boycotts would override the trade pact.

The foreign ministers also urged Non-Aligned Movement members to increase aid to South Africa's outlawed black opposition parties, the African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress.

Military aid to the frontline states to help them resist the threat of direct South African attack was not specifically covered. On Friday Mr Mugabe dismissed as "a rumour" the suggestion that India might deploy a force in Mozambique to defend the frontline states' independent lifelines to the Indian Ocean.

Most of their trade is at present routed through South Africa. India's air force flies Soviet MiG21 jet fighters-bombers, whose Chinese counterpart is currently being introduced into service by Mr Mugabe's pilots.

Zimbabwe is known to attach great importance to reopening the direct railway line from the border town of Chicsucuala to the Mozambican capital, Maputo, which had been closed by the sabotage attacks of Renamo rebels since August 1984.

CANBERRA: Australia will attend the Non-Aligned Movement summit as a guest nation, Mr Bill Hayden, the Foreign Affairs Minister, said yesterday (AP reports).

30 feared dead as typhoon sweeps on

Seoul (Reuter) - More than 30 people are feared dead and thousands are homeless after Typhoon Vera scythed through South Korea, relief officials said here yesterday.

The typhoon had earlier killed seven people in China and on Saturday hit the eastern Soviet Union, causing flooding and widespread damage around the port of Vladivostok.

Football fight

Istanbul (Reuter) - Twenty-five people including a police chief were injured in a clash between football fans in the western Turkish industrial city of Eskisehir.

Sailors hurt

Lima (Reuter) - Seven Soviet sailors were wounded, one of them seriously, when a bomb exploded in a crowded shop in Lima's port of Callao.

Mao re-print

Peking (Reuter) - China is republishing some of the works of Mao Tse-tung and will put them on sale nationwide on September 9, the tenth anniversary of his death.



The former US astronaut James Irwin (above) has said that he was put under house arrest at a hotel in Erzurum, Turkey, at the weekend pending an investigation into allegations that he had been engaged in espionage while searching for Noah's Ark.

Drugs raid

Belgrade (Reuter) - Drug addicts riding powerful motorcycles who raided Belgrade's university hospital centre pharmacy were arrested before they could get away with drugs.

Acid spill

Willard, Ohio (UPI) - A freight train derailed in north-central Ohio, forcing the evacuation of about 150 people as hydrochloric acid spilled from a ruptured tank car. There were no injuries.

Higher fines

Madrid - Fines for speeding may be doubled by the General Directorate of Traffic in Spain to a maximum of 30,000 pesetas (£152 in an effort to reduce accidents.

Mafia death

Naples (Reuter) - Matteo Vezzi, aged 41, a suspected boss of the Naples Mafia, was shot dead in a crowded fish market by an unidentified man who escaped with an accomplice on a motor scooter.

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Honecker may help to dam immigrant flood across German border

Leipzig (AP) — President Honecker of East Germany indicated yesterday that he might help stop a flood of Third World refugees into West Germany to stop more damage to inter-German relations.

Herr Hans-Otto Brautigam, chief of West Germany's diplomatic mission in East Germany, had told him of West German concern at the opening ceremonies of the annual Leipzig Trade Fair.

The fair, which has been staged regularly here for several hundred years, has become a showcase for Communist block industry but also attracts West German and other Western companies. About 6,000 exhibitors from about 100 countries are taking part this year.

Herr Brautigam greeted Herr Honecker as the East German President was making his traditional opening-day tour of exhibits and told the Communist leader "some shadows" were hanging over inter-German relations.

He told Herr Honecker the West German Government wanted "to clear up these

shadows, so we can come to more trustful, good neighborly relations".

The West German diplomat did not spell out what he meant by "shadows", but knowledgeable observers said he meant mainly the problem of foreign refugees exploiting lax East German transit controls to reach West Germany.

A bomb exploded yesterday at a West German government office in Cologne (Reuter reports from Cologne). Responsibility for the blast was claimed by the left-wing "Revolutionary Cells" guerrilla group, which said that it was aimed at a computerised central registry of foreigners living in West Germany.

Herr Honecker replied that East Germany actively sought good relations with West Germany. "If this foundation of goodwill is shared by both sides, then I assume we can also solve all other problems."

He did not elaborate, but his statement apparently touched on the Third World asylum seekers who have streamed into West Germany via the

divided city of Berlin, whose eastern zone is controlled by the Soviets and East Germans.

West German officials complain that about half of the 52,000 asylum seekers to have entered West Germany this year have flown into East Berlin, then were allowed to transit to West Berlin despite a lack of proper travel documents.

West Berlin cannot turn back refugees because the city is under Four-Power government by postwar occupation treaty. But since West Berlin is an administrative enclave of West Germany, refugees arriving in the city can easily move on to that country.

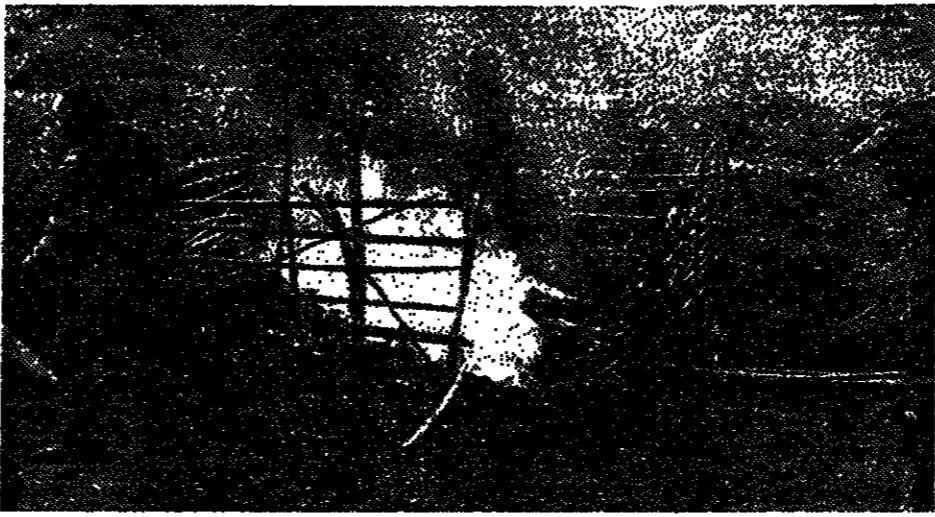
The refugee flood has virtually exhausted West German temporary accommodations facilities, triggered racial incidents and calls for tightening the liberal asylum clause in the nation's constitution.

West Germany has repeatedly demanded that East Germany stop refugee flights to Berlin. But East Germany has denied responsibility for the refugees, suggesting instead the West should tighten its immigration controls.

Cameroon proves its efficiency in the aftermath of disaster



Emergency relief supplies, above, sent through the International Red Cross being unloaded at Bamenda airport for survivors of the Lake Nyos volcanic disaster, while Cameroon soldiers, below, burn animal carcasses in a village on the lake to avoid epidemics.



Teamwork averts spread of disease and allays distress

From Gavin Bell, Bamenda, Cameroon

The first phase of a well-ordered relief operation for about 3,000 survivors of the volcanic disaster in Cameroon is nearing completion.

Despite the remoteness and rugged terrain of the stricken region, thousands of tons of emergency aid has reached two distribution centres near the scene of the bizarre tragedy.

The immediate threat of an epidemic has been averted by the rapid and unceremonious burial of some 1,500 villagers asphyxiated by the huge cloud of carbon dioxide. The carcasses of thousands of cattle and other animals scattered around the high plateau are being burnt.

More than 500 casualties have received proper medical attention, and those requiring skin grafts for severe acid burns have been transferred to larger hospitals.

The second phase, the establishment of refugee camps pending a big resettlement, is already under way.

Two C-130 transport aircraft of the Cameroon Air Force have been ferrying the international aid from Yaounde to a new airport at Bamenda, the north-west provincial capital.

From there, convoys of Army lorries and commandeered four-wheel-drive vehicles have been struggling up a tortuous dirt road to the distribution centres at Wum and Nkambe, respectively 25 and 70 miles away.

Supplies include camp beds, blankets, drugs, power generators, and 20,000 tons of cabbage from France.

In the immediate aftermath of the disaster, villagers forced to flee their homes were given refuge by neighbouring tribes, in accordance with African tradition, and in local hospitals and community centres.

Given the relative prosperity and fertility of Cameroon in African terms, there was never any prospect of famine.

But the exercise is stretching the resources of rural communities, and temporary refugee camps are the logical interim solution.

Scientists have ruled out any return to the disaster area for the foreseeable future, because soil and water are probably contaminated and the danger of another gas escape is considerable.

Hence the Government is planning to build new villages south of the volcano, where they would be safe from any future eruption of lethal fumes carried by the prevailing south-westerly winds. It is hoped that work will begin by the start of the dry season next month.

One concern of the provincial authorities is locating and settling hundreds of Fulani nomadic tribesmen who roam the mountains with herds of long-horned zebu beef cattle. Those who survived the disaster have scattered into adjacent tribal lands.

Another problem is that the homeless are likely to be joined by as many as 5,000 relatives taking advantage of the building project to secure housing.

For the time being, however, foreign observers have been impressed by the pragmatism and efficiency of the Cameroon authorities in coping with the greatest national disaster.

Mr Robert Hogarth, a vice-consul who has come from Douala to supervise the British aid, said that the operation

was being conducted swiftly and smoothly. "They've done very well. Instead of appealing for masses of indiscriminate assistance, they have determined what was required and requested specific items and quantities."

The provincial governor is monitoring the flow of aid closely, to ensure that it does not exceed available storage space and long-term needs.

A practical demonstration of the efficiency was to be found at Bamenda airport, where Mr Fred Ndam, the government economic advisor, was supervising relief operations.

As another C-130 thundered on to the runway, he said: "We are cataloguing everything that arrives, and sending on only what the distribution centre requests."

"We are exceedingly grateful to the donors. Through their generosity we have already managed to relieve a great deal of suffering."

Lack of co-ordination among donors, however, has swamped local relief teams with unnecessary and often inappropriate gifts.

Mr Chris Daniell, an adviser for the International Red Cross, said that he had to ask his headquarters in Geneva on Saturday to stop the flow of material aid. "What the refugees need now is funds for

buying food locally for the next six to 12 months, for building new villages, and for replacing lost cattle."

He estimated the need at almost \$1 million for the food and homes alone.

He said there had already been 10,000 blankets — more than three for every refugee — and tons of Spanish and Italian army rations, which were appreciated only by Cameroon soldiers helping the relief efforts.

"As is often the case, it is a question of national governments getting rid of unwanted surpluses," Mr Daniell said. "They are rather backhanded gifts." Funds for buying food locally would have been more appropriate, rather than foodstuffs to which the refugees were not accustomed.

"A local brewery sent a load of totally useless soft drinks with no nutritional value. It went up in a truck with a British flag on one fender, and the American on the other. It was just a publicity stunt."

"It was embarrassing to see trucks carrying stuff like that almost colliding with lorries coming the other way with local produce to sell in the market towns."

Despite the apparent confusion abroad, Mr Daniell said he had been impressed by Cameroon management of the relief effort. "They have been very sensible and well organized. It has been a very creditable effort."

People are being kept beyond a six-mile radius of the volcano until scientists have determined when it may be safe to return. A decision on the resettlement programme is expected within two weeks.

Bindel switches to a German flag

From Harry Debelius Madrid

Captain Wolfgang Bindel of the freighter Auriga, which is being held in the Canary Islands in connection with the appearance of Tamil refugees in lifeboats off Canada last month, has taken down the flag of Honduras registry on his ship.

The official Spanish news agency Efe reported yesterday that Captain Bindel was in-

stead authorised to fly the German flag by the West German consulate in Las Palmas.

Spanish authorities held the ship, acting on a request from the Honduran Government presented in Madrid by Señor Humberto Lopez Villamil, the Honduran Ambassador. The Hondurans accused the sea captain of "an international crime" in connection with the refugee incident.

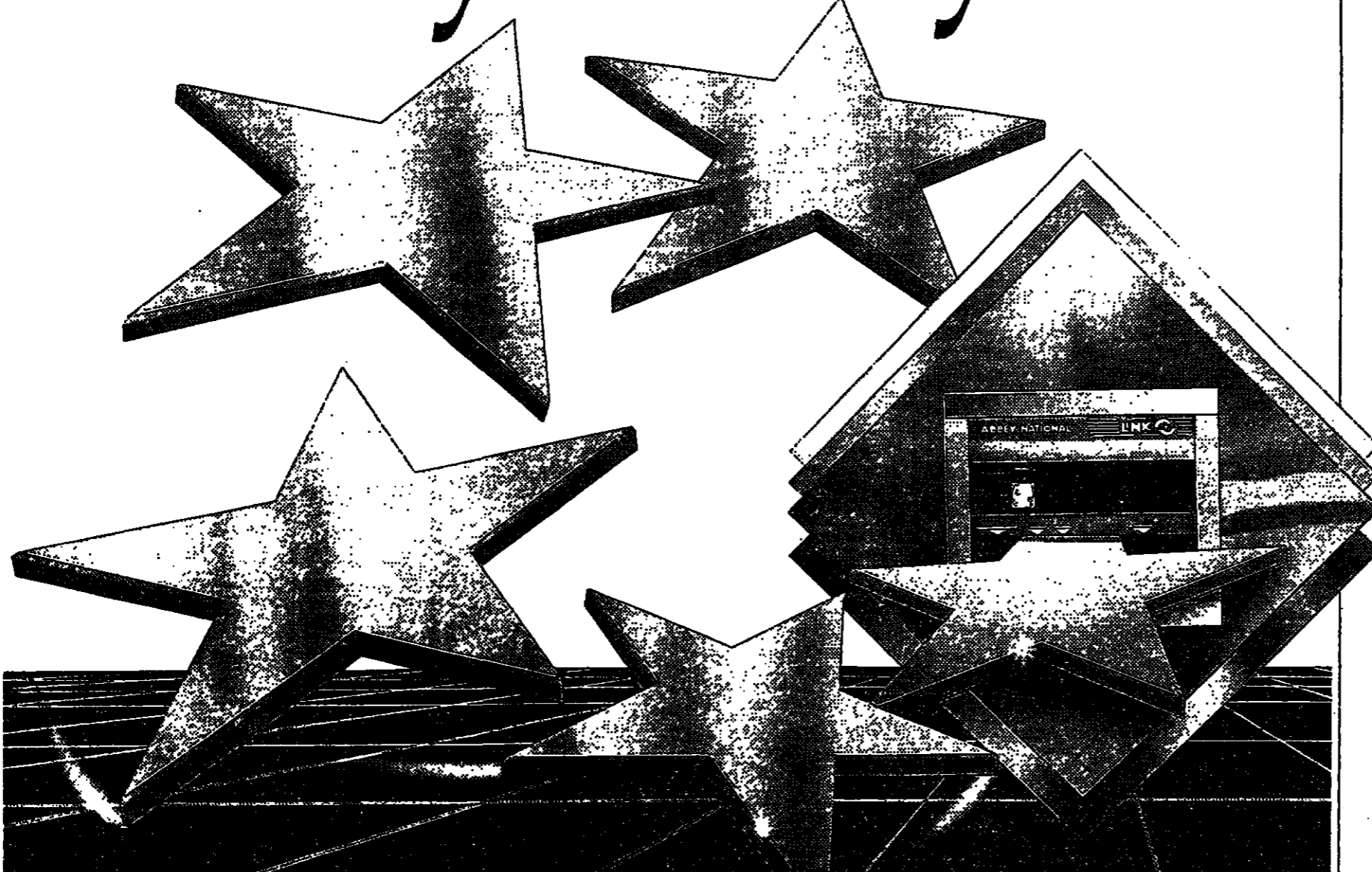
La Provincia, a Canary

Islands newspaper, quoted the captain as denying he had admitted transporting more than 150 Tamil refugees who were found off the Canadian coast.

The change of flag took place two days after the Spanish navy, in response to the Honduran Government's request, told Captain Bindel not to remove his ship from the Las Palmas port until further notice. He was not under arrest.

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Airliner lands safely minus one wing flap

Athens — A British Airways Tristar flying 315 passengers from Tel Aviv to London yesterday lost its left wing flap as it approached Athens airport for an emergency landing because of engine trouble (Mario Modiano writes).

The airliner landed safely and repairs were being made so it could resume its flight.

Passengers were accommodated in hotels near the airport as all alternative flights from Athens have been cancelled because of a strike of foreign airlines staff.

Greek coastguard frogmen were searching the bay next to Athens airport to retrieve the flap, which fell off the aircraft about 150 metres from the coastline which was crowded with weekend swimmers. No-one was hurt.

Country town fears further race violence

Sydney (AP) — The small Australian country town of Bourke was quiet yesterday after clashes between police and local aborigines, but a resident said townspeople feared further racial violence.

The Rev Harold Sampson, chairman of the Bourke Community Youth Support Scheme, said the trouble in the community of 4,000 residents had been building up until it erupted on Thursday when Brendan Moore, aged 16, an aboriginal, was run over by a car.

The violence, which left three policemen injured, began after the white driver, charged with dangerous driving, was granted bail.

A number of stones and bottles were thrown at police.

Asylum plea to Sweden

Stockholm — Mr Ramsey Clark, a former US Attorney General, yesterday appealed to an embarrassed Swedish Government to show "courage and independence" by granting asylum to Mr Karl Linnas, an alleged war criminal who faces a death sentence in the Soviet Union (Christopher Mosey writes).

Mr Clark, now a lawyer specializing in cases involving human rights, has been acting for Mr Linnas, an Estonian aged 67, who has been con-

Coalition plans to electoral

Money

Asylum

French parties in ferment

Coalition uproar over plans to re-draw electoral boundaries

From Diana Geddes, Paris

France returns to work today at the traditional end of the summer holidays amid a growing uproar over the Government's plans for re-drawing the constituency boundaries.

Angry protests are even coming from within the Government's own right-wing majority.

Computer projections, based on the results of the general election last March, suggest that the Gaullist RPR party would get 60 seats more than its centre-right UDF ally under the plans drawn up by M Charles Pasqua, the RPR Interior Minister, instead of some 20 seats at present.

The UDF is increasingly feeling dominated and stifled by its senior partner in government. M Michel Rocard, a former General Secretary of the UDF, spoke for many of his colleagues when he said in a recent front page article in Le Monde that the much vaunted "Union of the Majority" was leading to a deliberate and catastrophic weakening of the UDF.

M François Léotard, Culture Minister and General Secretary of the Parti Républicain, one of the main components of the UDF, has said that it was time to make the "second cohabitation" succeed — that between the

RPR and the UDF — now that the cohabitation between the Government and President Mitterrand was working reasonably well.

M Jean-Claude Gaudin, leader of the UDF group in Parliament, said the UDF wanted "to govern with the RPR; we don't want to be dominated by the RPR". It has not gone unnoticed that virtually all the main reforms introduced so far have been instigated by RPR ministers.

The growing rumblings of discontent within the majority prompted M Jacques Chirac, the Prime Minister, to sing the praises last week of the alleged "unity and solidarity" of the Government, while at the same time insisting that he had never asked the right-wing majority "to stand in a straight line and answer to a whistle".

M Pasqua's plans for the new constituencies have provoked much greater hostility among the Socialists and the Communists, who have accused him of scandalous gerrymandering and of daylight robbery. It has been estimated that the traditional right-wing parties would stand to win up to 40 more seats than at present.

However, it is the extreme right National Front, rather than the left, which is likely to

suffer most under the new system. Indeed, the National Front is liable to be virtually obliterated. While the Communists stand to lose around a third of their present 35 seats the National Front, with exactly the same number of seats and the same size of vote is expected to be left with no more than one or two seats.

As promised, M Pasqua submitted his original plans for the new constituency boundaries to an independent commission of six "wise men". They proposed changes in 178 of the 577 new constituencies, all but 24 of which M Pasqua has said he has accepted.

The final plans are due to be presented in the form of a decree to the Cabinet on September 24 before being submitted to President Mitterrand for his approval. Opinion is still totally divided as to whether he will sign the decree.

If he signs, he risks losing credibility with his own supporters. If he does not sign, he risks provoking a serious head-on clash with the Government and a possible constitutional crisis, while at the same time seeing the planned reforms further amended in Parliament to the even greater advantage of the right.



Collision course: The Tuna Marine, left, skippered by South Africa's John Martin, pulls a sail from a spectator boat as the two collide at the start of the B O C single-handed Round-the-World race off Newport, Rhode Island at the weekend.

Hawke defies Chirac onslaught

From Stephen Taylor Sydney

Australia will continue to support moves to take the issue of New Caledonian independence to the United Nations, despite a bitter attack on its position by M Jacques Chirac, the French Prime Minister.

Reports here at the weekend said M Chirac described Mr Bob Hawke, the Australian Prime Minister, as "very stupid", and said he would welcome a change of government in Canberra.

In reply, Mr Hawke was quoted yesterday by the Australian Associated Press as saying that he was surprised M Chirac had departed from the normal manner of contact between heads of government, but Australia's position was unchanged.

In New Caledonia on Friday, M Chirac sought out an Australian diplomat to whom he had apparently been angered by Mr Hawke's remark in a press interview that the Chirac Government bore a heavy responsibility for conflict between French settlers and Kanak separatists.

Mr Hawke said successive Australian administrations had acknowledged the difficulties facing France in the territory. But Canberra's decision to back a South Pacific Forum motion to press the independence issue before the UN Committee on Decolonisation was related to legitimate regional security concerns.

Labour tells Lange to end defence pact

From Richard Long Wellington

The New Zealand Labour Party annual conference effectively told the Government last night it wanted an end to participation in the five-power defence agreement with Britain, Australia, Singapore and Malaysia.

The conference resolution, while not binding on the Government and not likely to be adopted, called for New Zealand's withdrawal from all military alliances with nations possessing nuclear weapons.

It was one of a string of resolutions carried by left-wing party activists in their annual foreign policy rump. Mr Frank O'Flynn, the

Defence Minister, who is also associate Minister of Foreign Affairs and who was on stage during the rump, would not comment when he left the hall later. He asked for questions to be submitted in writing.

Other conference resolutions included a demand for neutrality, the withdrawal of the New Zealand battalion stationed in Singapore, withdrawal from the UK-USA agreement to share intelligence and an end to military ties with Asian nations.

A call for withdrawal from the Anzus agreement with the US and Australia was carried three times in various resolutions. The party activists also

sought to strengthen the Government's anti-nuclear legislation, at present before Parliament, by the provision of requirements for the Prime Minister to make public the information on which he would base an assessment that a warship was not nuclear-armed.

Such a clause would further antagonise both London and Washington, which oppose the legislation and have cancelled navy visits rather than disclose which ships carry nuclear weapons.

The left-wing rump on foreign affairs and defence remits seemed almost a payoff for the conference's qualified approval of the Government's free-market economic policy.

Canada's embattled Tories

Mulroney gives MPs a holiday

From John Best, Ottawa

Canadian MPs are enjoying an extra three weeks holiday after a sudden decision by the Conservative Cabinet of Mr Brian Mulroney, the Prime Minister, to prorogue Parliament until a new session on October 1.

The announcement that Members will not be returning to Ottawa next Monday as scheduled is widely taken as an acknowledgment that the Tories are in deep political trouble.

By launching a new parliamentary session complete with a speech from the throne, presumably setting out a vigorous legislative agenda, they will be giving themselves at least the appearance of fresh momentum.

They may even succeed in persuading Canadians that they are not as inept as many have come to believe.

Mr John Turner, the Liberal opposition leader, came close to the mark when he said that Mr Mulroney was "obviously playing for time" in abruptly ending the parliamentary session, which opened on November 5, 1984, two months after the Tories were elected to office in a landslide. But for the last year and more, little has gone right.

A succession of Cabinet Ministers have resigned in circumstances that reflected badly on the Government.

Although inflation and unemployment are down, the

Government's highly-publicized campaign to bring Canada's huge budget deficit under control has recently shown signs of stalling.

Western Canadian agricultural and energy producers have fallen on hard times with the collapse of world prices, to the point where some are talking about an economic "crisis".

Free trade negotiations with the United States, on which the Government has staked considerable political capital, have not received the kind of public support Mr Mulroney had hoped.

The troubles of the Tories are reflected in the opinion polls, which for some time have consistently shown them running behind the Liberals.

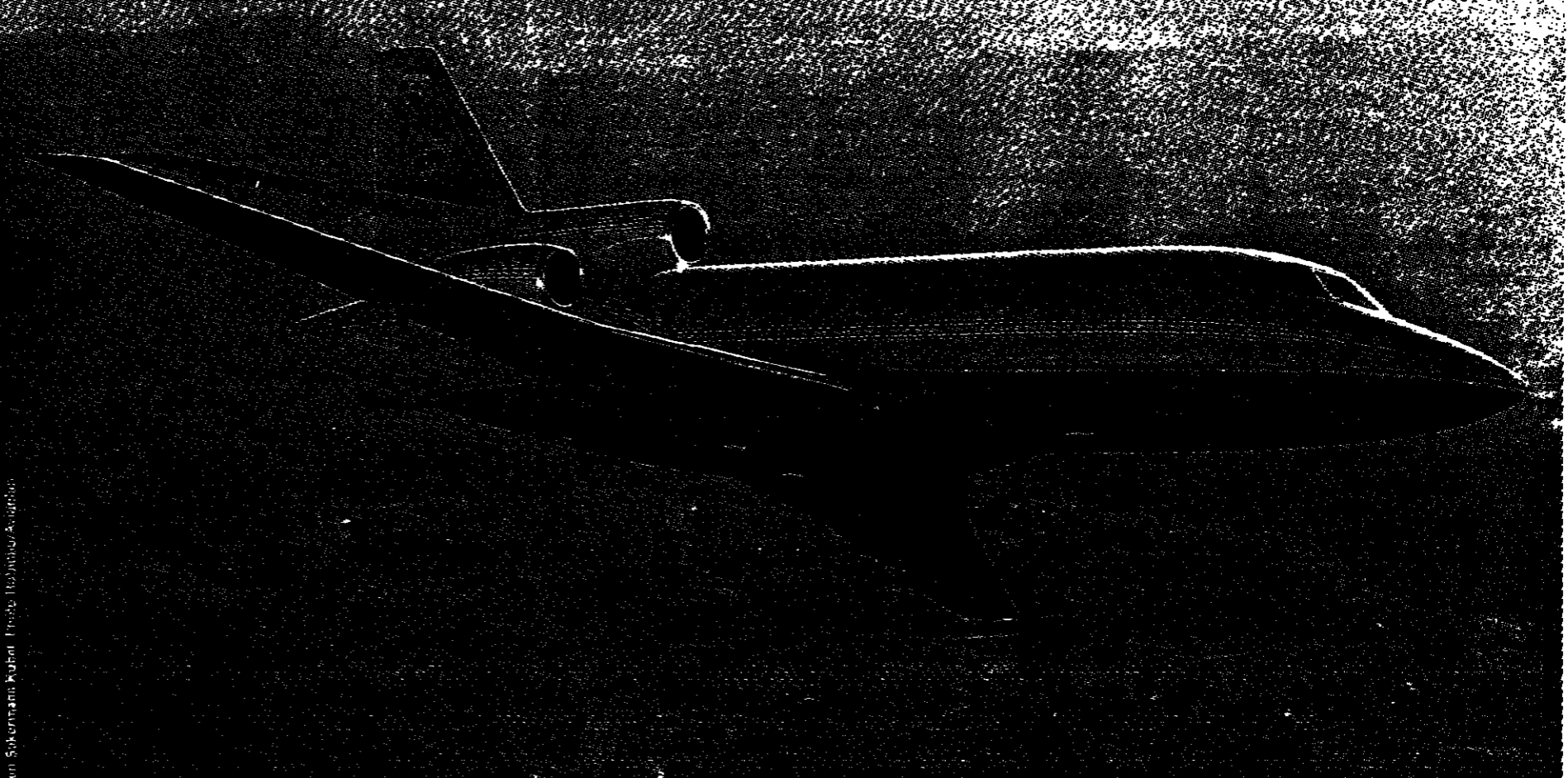
The decision to make a new start on Parliament Hill is the latest in a series of moves the Government has made to pull itself together in the run-up to the next election, expected in about two years.

In late June, Mr Mulroney carried out a wholesale Cabinet reshuffle which was followed a few weeks later by an equally wide-ranging reshuffle of senior bureaucrats.

Last week Mr Mulroney took the controversial step of naming Mr Dalton Camp, a long-time conservative campaign organizer and part-time newspaper columnist, as senior policy adviser to the Cabinet.

FARNBOROUGH INTERNATIONAL AIR SHOW 1986.

BUSINESS AT THE TOP, MEET THE LEADER. THE FALCON 900.



Marcos man quits Costa Rica

From Martha Honey San José, Costa Rica

Mr Manuel Elizalde, a former Philippines Minister, has voluntarily left Costa Rica to avoid deportation.

The Costa Rican Government had announced its intention of expelling Mr Elizalde because of his ties to the regime of the ex-president, Mr Ferdinand Marcos and his activities in Costa Rica.

Mr Elizalde, aged 49, who until 1983 was Minister of Minorities in the Marcos Government, had invested millions of dollars in hotels here, including the establishment of a luxurious retreat complete with a man-made, white sand inland beach.

Costa Rican officials say neighbours and the Catholic Church complained that Mr Elizalde employed about 40 bodyguards armed with machine-guns and a harem of young girls at his resort. Mr Elizalde said he was simply giving jobs to needy youngsters.

"He has more security than the President of Costa Rica, which is totally inappropriate," the Interior Minister, Señor Guido Fernandez, said.

The Costa Rican authorities last week revoked Mr Elizalde's residence permit. He left on Saturday for Miami, protesting his innocence.

He said he had left the Marcos Government because of opposition to it, but the Costa Rican authorities believe he came here as an advance man to prepare the way for the entry of other Marcos associates.

Anger over amnesty in Uruguay

Montevideo (Reuter)

President Sanguinetti of Uruguay has defied strong opposition to propose a sweeping amnesty for officers accused of kidnapping and killing people during military rule from 1973 to 1985.

Before the 1984 election, Señor Sanguinetti's Colorado Party made a pact with the armed forces that it would not hold human rights trials. The leader of the main opposition Blanco party, Señor Alberto Zumaran, who opposed the agreement, was banned from running for office.

But in the first 18 months of democracy, the opposition has tried to force the President to renege on his pact.

In sending the amnesty Bill to Congress, Señor Sanguinetti said its purpose was to end the divisive human rights debate before it led to a "death, or act of violence".

Opposition leaders said that the President, as Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces, could face impeachment proceedings if he did not order military officers to submit themselves to the jurisdiction of civilian courts.

Politicians from both sides of the debate say it centres on how to protect democracy. They also agree that a solution can be achieved only by compromise, since neither side has a majority in Parliament.

Señor Sanguinetti gave the amnesty Bill urgent priority so that Parliament will have only 90 days to act on it.

In Argentina in December, five former military leaders were jailed for human rights violations.

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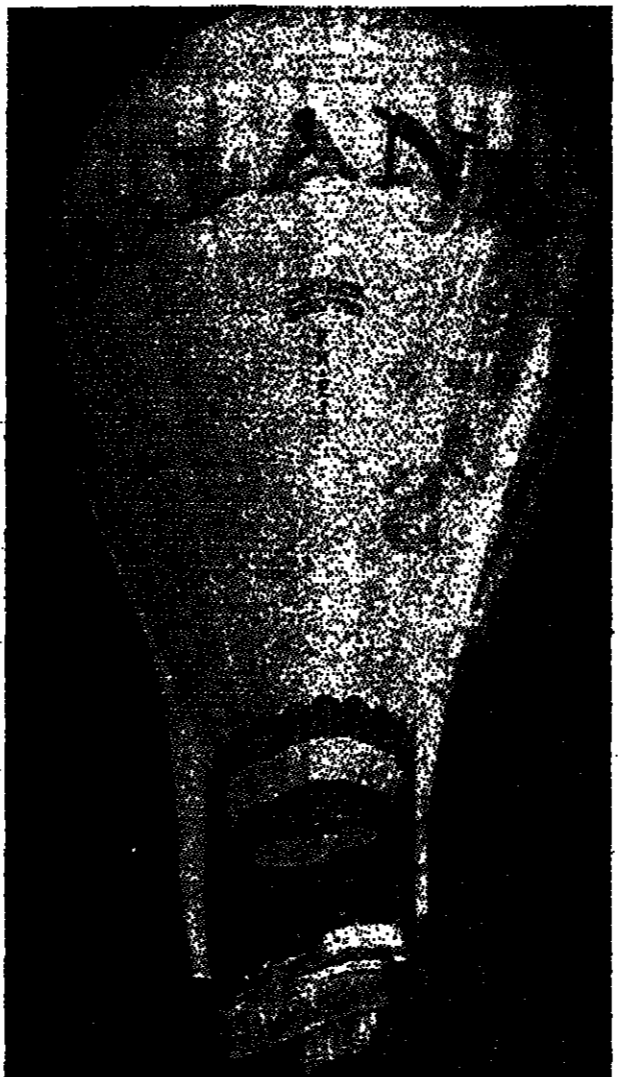
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مكاتبنا الآن

Constitution under attack

Opposition angered by government delay in Korea political reform

From David Watts, Suwon, South Korea
The South Korean opposition will break off dialogue with the Government if there is no agreement on constitutional revision in a month. Mr Kim Young Sam, adviser to the New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP), made the threat yesterday at a meeting of party workers south-east of Seoul.



Three Dutch balloonists lifting off shortly after midnight yesterday from St John's, Newfoundland, in an attempt to cross the Atlantic to Holland in 60 hours. Below, waving cheerfully to the crowd are, from left, Willem Haseman, copilot; the captain, Henk Brink and the pilot, Evedien Brink.

Law Report September 1 1986

Refusing arbitration appeal

Aden Refinery Co Ltd v Upland Management Co Ltd
Before Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Mustill and Lord Justice Nourse (Judgment given July 31)
Where a judge refused leave under section 1(3)(b) of the Arbitration Act 1979 to appeal to the High Court on a question of law arising out of an arbitration award, and under section 1(6A) to appeal from his own decision to the Court of Appeal, the Court of Appeal could not itself exercise jurisdiction to hear such an appeal on the basis that the judge either did not exercise his discretion at all or did so unjudicially.

Left to enter Philippine poll fray

From Keith Dalton, Manila
Philippine left-wingers, headed by the founders of the banned Communist Party and the New People's Army, have launched the People's Party, the first organized and legal bid for power from the left in the country in 40 years.

China picks astronauts

Peking (Reuters) - China has begun choosing a team of astronauts and will launch men into space before long, the People's Daily overseas edition reported yesterday.

Mitigation plea

Stiwell v Williamson
Although there was no general principle that a county court could not commit a person to prison under section 14(1)(b) of the County Courts Act 1984, for assaulting an officer of the court while in the execution of his duty, without hearing him in mitigation, once the court had found the allegation against the person proved it ought, at least where he was not legally represented, to give him the opportunity to make representations as to why he should not be so committed.

LA CRÈME DE LA CRÈME

Job advertisements and recruitment notices including: IBM 5520 SUPERVISOR £12,500; CALLING ALL TEMPS!! ELIZABETH HUNT NEEDS YOU!!; LONDON SPORTS MEDICINE INSTITUTE; NORMA SKEMP PERSONNEL BEAUTY AND BRAINS; ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION INC.; MARKET RESEARCH; KENSINGTON DESIGNERS; SECRETARY P/A; CHIEF EXECUTIVE REQUIRES PA FOR WEST END PROPERTY COMPANY; CAROLINE KING MAYFAIR £10,000; QUARTER £11,000 + BONUS; £211,000 (including some overtime) IF YOU CAN STAND THE PACE!; SENIOR SEC'S; PERSONNEL OPPORTUNITIES; GERMAN PA £11,500 + M/S; THE ROYAL ASSOCIATION FOR DISABILITY AND REHABILITATION; ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY; W1 PUBLIC RELATIONS; SECRETARY/ADMINISTRATOR; W1 SECRETARY; W1 PUBLIC RELATIONS; SECRETARY FOR SKI TOUR OPERATOR; PROPERTY; PA SECRETARY; OFFICE ADMINISTRATOR; PROPERTY CO MAYFAIR; DAVIS CO SECRETARIAL; HODGE RECRUITMENT; PUBLISHING PA/SECRETARY; KENSINGTON c. £10,500 p.a.; COLLEGE LEAVERS £7,500 PUBLISHING MEDIA PR; KENSINGTON c. £10,500 p.a.; CONVEYANCING SECRETARY.



THATCHER'S CHILDREN

Part 1: Work and the young

No 1 issue is jobs, but... Thatcher's not to blame So what's the cost at the ballot box?

Today The Times carries the first published in-depth poll of the 18- to 25-year-olds who have reached voting age since Mrs Thatcher came to power in 1979.

The groups - assembled by MORI (Market & Opinion Research International), who also conducted the poll - were in Bath, Nottingham North and Elmet (a Leeds suburb).

The gatherings reflected the constituency demography and were evenly split between Tory, Labour and Alliance supporters and the undecided.

There was a striking correlation between the opinions expressed in the poll and the discussion groups. Today and on succeeding days we shall be using each to illuminate the other.

The unemployment rates in the three regions are: Bath 9.7 per cent, Nottingham 13.6 per cent and Leeds 12.6 per cent.

Thatcher's children are politically apathetic - and nowhere is their apathy more apparent than in their attitude to unemployment.

In fact, 38 per cent fear that for some period during the next 10 years they will be out of work against their will.

Most of the young people spoke to, a quarter of whom are unemployed, only one - an 18-year-old sociology student of high political awareness and open left-wing views - blamed the government.

Who's to blame? Everybody else seemed taken aback by the question. It was as if it had never occurred to them to ask it.

Listen to Amanda Anderson, an 18-year-old sales assistant from Bulwell in Nottingham, still quivering after a blazing row with a cocky young man who assured her that there were plenty of jobs out there if you only went to look for them.

and order, or nuclear issues, although all these were frequently raised. Being out of a job was top of the bill.

While you were unhappy, did you blame anybody for it? "Er... I don't know. I just sort of put the blame on the people down at the DHSS, you know. I felt angry towards them, because I found they had no respect for any of us, we were just numbers.

They've got screens up, and instead of shouting your whole name it was just "Anderson!" It was so degrading. When I signed on for the first time and the second time, I had my money reduced to about half of what it should have been and I came out feeling really angry about that because I felt it wasn't my fault in the first place.

Do you blame anyone else apart from yourself? "If you mean the government or anything like that, no."

This failure to translate angry or fearful feelings about an issue of public policy which is the major determinant of one's life into political alignment was as consistent and widespread as it was remarkable.

There was some cynicism about unemployment. It was largely Tory cynicism, from people who were in jobs. This is Greg Adamson, aged 22, a sales manager for a car firm from Bath, who said he would emigrate if Labour got in.

I felt like a nobody. I had no respect from anyone. It was all over the Christmas period, I didn't have a Christmas. It was terrible. I couldn't go out with my friends, I couldn't buy presents. It made me very unhappy.

What did you feel that anyone in particular was to blame, for when you couldn't find a job? "I don't know. I think I blamed everyone in a way. The people down at the Jobcentre, I blamed them, the people down at the DHSS, I blamed them. I'd resent people that had got good jobs and had a lot of money and I just totally felt sorry for myself."

Asked if she would vote, Amanda said: "Yes, but I'm going to have to do a lot of thinking, and find out a lot more about it."

Similarly undecided about the ballot box was 19-year-old Mark Smith from Kippax near Leeds. He is going to vote; he hasn't made up his mind for whom. Yet to hear this chubby young warehouse assistant, out of work since January, give a bitter account of joblessness, one would swear he'd be a natural for a party that put job creation at the top of its agenda, particularly as he comes from a Labour-voting family.

What had the last six months been like? "Full of boredom, things like that. I mean, I know it might sound queer or something like that, me mam goes out to work, the only thing I do to keep boredom away is get up and I Hoover the house for me mam. And I get the tea ready for when me mam gets home."

Do you get depressed? "Definitely."

Would you describe it? "You're sitting watching TV and things that are going through your mind are, it's half past one, two o'clock, I couldn't have dinner an hour ago, I could have been grafting away in some grotty little warehouse, hating everybody I worked for, calling the boss no end of names... but at the end of the week you haven't been bored, you've still got a pay packet in your hand and you've got that feeling inside you that you've been working, although it might only be 55, 60, 70 quid a week, you've still got the feeling that you've earned that brass."

You must have got very fed up? "(Ironically) "Just a bit."

When you've been fed up, have you ever sat down and blamed anybody in your mind?



I felt terrible for four months, a nobody. I had no respect from anyone.

Amanda Anderson, 18, left, sales assistant

My friends are in the black economy, they take an hour off to sign on.

Greg Anderson, 22, below, sales manager



ISSUES IN THE NEXT ELECTION

What would you say are the two or three most important issues you will take into account in deciding whether or not to vote, and which party to vote for, in the next General Election?

Table listing issues like Unemployment, Education, Health care, Nuclear disarmament, Defence, Law & order/crime & violence/mugging, Housing conditions, Drugs, Taxation, Prices/inflation, Conservation of the countryside, Interest/mortgage rates, Foreign policy, Provision for pensioners, Industrial relations/trade unions, Leisure/recreation facilities, Pollution control, Privatization of nationalized industries, Public transport, Other, None, Don't know.

THE CAUSES OF UNEMPLOYMENT

What do you think is the main cause of unemployment in the country as a whole?

Table listing causes like Government/Conservative Party, New technology/micro-chip, World situation/world recession, Poor management/lack of investment, People don't want to work/too lazy, Too many people/not enough jobs, Immigrants/blacks, Foreign imports, Poor education/lack of qualifications, Workers/workforce, Better off on the dole, Trade unions/union leaders, Common Market/EEC, Other, Don't know.

Some respondents gave equal emphasis to more than one answer

Some time in the next few weeks her husband is likely to lose his job as a machine operator, and when he does the couple will no longer be able to afford the mortgage payments on their semi-detached house and will, in Jackie's words, be "kicked out".

Michael McCarthy

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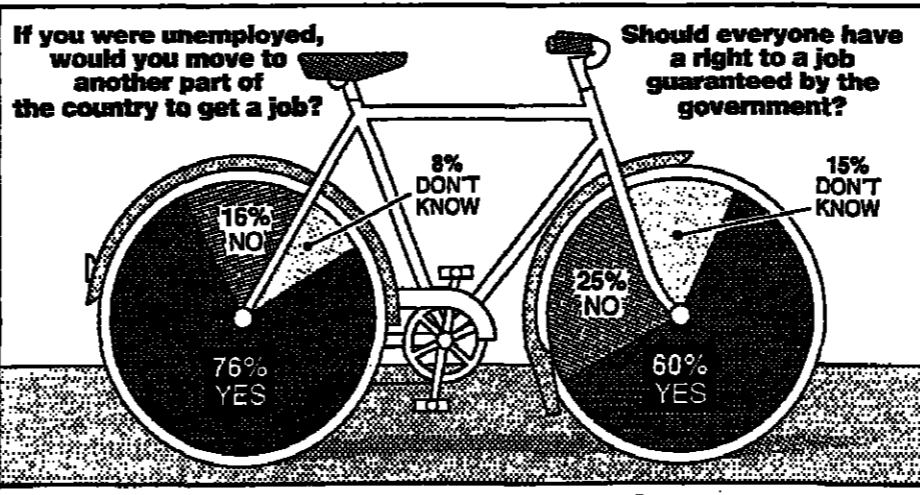
THE POLL SAMPLE: WHO DOES WHAT

At present, do you have a full-time job, a part-time job on a Government training scheme, are you unemployed, or in full-time education at school, or in further education?

Table showing job status: Full-time job (52%), Part-time job (9%), Training scheme/YTS (9%), Unemployed (21%), Still at school (1%), Full-time further education (11%), Other (5%).

How likely do you think it is that you will be out of work against your will for some period during the next 10 years?

Table showing likelihood of unemployment: Very likely (20%), Fairly likely (18%), Fairly unlikely (26%), Very unlikely (28%), Don't know (8%).



Tomorrow: What they think of the political leaders and can a pop image win their votes

CONCISE CROSSWORD NO 1042

Crossword puzzle grid with clues for Across and Down words.

MONDAY PAGE

Walking out on Fonda's regime

As the muscle of Jane Fonda's frantic fitness campaign withers, Douglas Thompson finds many Americans striding along, British style

The Encino branch of Jane Fonda Workout Inc is where the wealthiest, most fashionable Los Angeles set have bent, stretched, twisted, and shaken their bodies. Today, the only movement in one of the world's most chic dance and exercise studios is by real estate agents and their clients. The studio has shut up shop.

Jane "feel-the-burn" Fonda, the self-promoted leotard-clad queen of aerobics and the American fitness movement, appears to be burnt out. The Fonda mystique — with its best-selling books, videos, records and tapes on how to look and feel good — is fading fast. Almost as quickly, it seems, as the exercise boom ran around the world, with gyms and fitness studios appearing on every high street corner.

Today in California, those same exercise outlets are offering cut-rate deals to attract customers. Hundreds of them, some franchised, others individual attempts at a quick money-making venture, have closed down. The crowds who once attended in their legwarmers, ballet shoes and leotards have lost their drive. And the business world is pointing the finger. If a studio with the high profile and reputation of a Fonda can't stay in business, what can?

Signs of a slump began three years ago when Fonda's company negotiated a deal with a US clothing company to market exercise outfits carrying the actress's name. There were few sales and debts were reported at \$12 million.

This summer, Jane Fonda's *New Workout and Weight-loss Pro-*

gramme was published with much fanfare, but so far without the sales fervour generated by her previous workout and fitness-related books. Fonda makes the point in the new book that to be fit you must exercise for 30 minutes at least three times a week. "There are no short-cuts, no sweatless quickies. You must be committed to working hard, sweating hard and getting a little sore." But in a new videotape to be released here soon, the "make-it-burn" advice will be toned down.

The decline of the exercise movement in America has fuelled a new debate about what is good for us. Medical opinion seems to back the theory that British is best — that the traditional exercise, a 20 to 30-minute walk up to five times a week, is better than most other types of exercise. Half-an-hour or more of "energetic gardening" is also recommended by the easy-does-it movement. The emphasis is on walking, not running; under rather than over-doing it.

Fonda and her medical advisers challenge the findings from the American College of Obstetricians and gynaecologists which state that women are safe doing 30 minutes' moderate exercise every other day. The actress says three times a week is a minimum and adds: "If you are really interested in getting fit or losing weight, four or five times a week would be better."

Her passion for exercise began, quite literally, by accident when she broke her foot. There were just two months to go before she began work on the Neil Simon film



Jane Fonda: suffering from a burn out for "feeling the burn" fitness

California Suite, which called for scenes in a bikini. When the cast was removed from her foot, she went to exercise class and was impressed by the results.

In May 1979, the first Jane Fonda workout operation in Beverly Hills began returning the initial \$200,000 investment within a year. "It's positive pain, just like

in aerobics: 73 per cent of instructors and 43 per cent of the aerobic dancers suffered minor injuries.

Medical and sports opinion is now concerned about the impact such findings will have on the role of women in world sports. Dr Henry Solomon, a cardiologist who wrote *The Exercise Myth*, says that if exercised was a drug which had to be licensed, it would not receive government approval. He says that the death rate during jogging is seven times higher than coronary death during less strenuous pursuits. "The risks are too high: death, orthopaedic injuries and hormone imbalances for women", he adds.

Other doctors say that the risk of a heart attack is heightened during exercise but that it is less of a risk overall (about 40 per cent) for people who do exercise than for those who do nothing. Two years ago Jim Fixx, author of *The Complete Book of Running*, died of a heart attack while jogging. He was 52. He was fit but not healthy because of clogged arteries.

The myth that a marathon runner will never have a heart attack is now in doubt.

Aerobics, the best-selling book by Dr Kenneth Cooper which was published nearly 18 years ago, helped plant the seeds of the fitness boom. Now he admits: "I've changed my mind. I'm running less and performing better."

Life in the slow lane appears to be the trend now: last year fewer adults in America called themselves joggers than at any time in the past seven years. More than a third of the nation's organized marathons were cancelled and the circulation of running and associated magazines has slumped. It is predicted that by the end of 1987, aerobics studios which survive the exercise turn-round will be offering

low-impact rather than "burn-in" fitness programmes.

Filling the vacuum are old-fashioned forms of exercise. Thirty million bicycles were sold for fitness reasons in the past year (a jump of 36 per cent), and there is a move back to walking, boosted by recent medical studies.

Research by California's Stanford University has found that there are major health benefits from losing 2,000 calories a week through exercise. This would be the equivalent of two-and-a-half to three hours' brisk walking on top of normal activities. It is also being promoted in publications like the new *Walking Magazine*, which expects to reach a half-million circulation within a few months.

Walking has advantages for all ages in that it does not need expensive equipment, most people can do it easily and it can be done almost anywhere. About seven million Americans have taken up walking as exercise in the past year. Fitness walking involved 40 million people last year, 33 million took part in running and jogging, and a further 39 million in exercising to music.

Walking has attracted the attention of advertisers and manufacturers. Walkers are now a target group, with their own shoes: prowalkers at \$70 (about £45) a pair, Nike walkers at \$40 and a new range from Reebok, the company which made millions from aerobic shoes.

Medical advice for walkers is to start with a 20 to 30-minute walk or one to two miles every other day, building to 30 to 45 minutes at a brisk pace, three to five times a week.

Soon, with Fonda fading, some one will be selling us books, videos, tapes and records about how to walk. In turn, they'll be walking all the way to the bank — briskly.



PENNY PERRICK

Captive of the kitchen

Women can't become Young Fogies — and that's official. Or almost official, since it was stated by Russell Baker, the *New York Times* columnist who is practically an American institution. He says that the most that women of fogeyish tendencies can hope to do is qualify for membership of the Lovely Spouse Society.

Then, like a typical male, instead of giving some guidelines on how to do this, Mr Baker changes the subject. So I have had to work out the rules by myself.

Clothes: Lovely Spouses should never compete with their husbands in the matter of sartorial elegance. They understand that whereas it is right and proper for a Young Fogey to spend up to £400 on a suit, it would be unlovely for his wife to run amok at Joseph Tricot.

Instead, she should run up something herself from a remnant bought at Liberty's sale. Ideally, no-one should ever be able to look at a Perfectly Lovely Spouse without thinking vaguely that the stuff of which her frock is made would look absolutely divine on a sofa.

Food: Perfectly Lovely Spouses spend a lot of time in the kitchen. Firstly, because the sort of food Young Fogies like is the kind that you have to stir gradually, wrap in a cloth and boil for hours and, secondly, because The Perfectly Lovely Spouse's kitchen, like the rest of her home, is designed on the basis of there being someone to make. Her butcher is glad to be her friend because she buys disgusting bits of animals that he would otherwise throw away. Even so, she doesn't trust his sausages and makes her own, her speciality being venison ones which contain small fragments of white crumby stuff which I suspect is minced antler.

Home: It is not enough for a Perfectly Lovely Spouse to be able to produce tapestry cushions and patchwork quilts. She has to be able to restore and clean pictures, mend porcelain dinner services and paint the walls so that they look like fake marble.

Young Fogies use real candles in the chandeliers and the washing-up is done by the Perfectly Lovely Spouse, completely unaided and with a wooden-handled string dishpan.

The fact that she doesn't possess a vacuum cleaner doesn't matter since the candlelight produces such kindly shadows that nobody notices the cobwebs much.

Jobs: The Perfectly Lovely Spouse's main job is to listen to her husband's speeches, read his letters to the press and the manuscripts of his books. Since this is quite time-consuming, it would be absurd for her to consider a career as an oil-trader or merchant banker. However, sometimes she finds the time to do a little freelance research work for a politician or eminent academic. Her salary goes towards the cost of the children's clarinet lessons.

Entertaining: Heavy food, gloomy surroundings, musty conversation are what you get chez Perfectly Lovely Spouse. If you do not like any of these you will have a Perfectly Awful Time.

Case history of an inflamed teenager

Experienced as I am in witnessing and describing the ills of body and mind, acutely aware of the darker side of the human brain and its danger signals, I found myself feeling quite helpless in the face of my own son's distress. Fortunately, his bout of meningitis was short-lived but it could so easily have been different.

The one thing I remember about French GPs is that they never seem to carry change. Emptying out their pockets and scraping jacket linings over the prostrate body of my son, they would shake their heads as I passed over the 100-franc notes and smile regretfully.

"It's a sore throat, a touch of flu", said the first doctor. "He'll be up and about tomorrow".

"It's too much sun, it'll clear up in a day or two", said another.

The nurse who was called to give injections obviously regarded me as quite pathetic because I spurned doing them myself. In France medicine is more of a DIY family affair. My own TCP did for the disinfectant and the hotel had to be asked for a thermometer.

Alexander's illness was at its worst on the third day when we were still living in the hotel, trying to keep our misfortunes secret so as not to alarm the other guests.

Despite aspirin and injections of anti-biotic, his condition was deteriorating; the headache was more intolerable, the fever unabated. By now his lips, eyes and face had swollen and odd little spots appeared on his skin. He would cry out and clutch me, saying that he was losing his memory. "I know where I am, but I can't hold on to it". Any light caused him intense pain. The sprinklers on the lawn sounded like road drills.

Then I became really alarmed. "What is happening to my hands?" Alexander implored between bouts of deep drowsiness and delirium.

Marjorie Wallace describes the trauma when her son caught viral meningitis abroad

"I'm moving them but I can't feel where they are." We were both very scared. Alexander is a pianist and music scholar and relies on his hands for his scholarship and possibly his future livelihood. I could hear in my mind fragments of his playing through the fretful quiet of the hotel room and for the first time feared for his life — and brain.

Within 20 minutes the doctor was there. Now he too was worried. There was just time to pay him before the ambulance arrived. With sirens shouting we sped through the old town of Albi towards the clinic.

"He looks bad", the driver said to his colleague and me — the classic comment. On the steps of the reassuringly named "Resuscitation Unit" the doctor and nurse were waiting. Within seconds Alexander was in a room coupled to a cardiac monitor.

It was a dull, threatening twilight after the brilliant sunshine of the day. My husband Tom and the children were waiting in the car park and we went to a French hamburger cafe to wait.

A lumbar puncture had been done and the fluid revealed none of the suspected meningococcal bacteria which we had learned from the papers was causing epidemic clusters in Britain. His was viral meningitis complicated, they said, by an allergy to penicillin. That was good news. We returned to the hotel to celebrate with a glass of cognac on the house.

I spent the next five days at the hospital, sitting beside him or in the corridor. At night I slept on a folding bed. My

French medical vocabulary improved and a good relationship was established with the two "resuscitation" consultants. All seemed to go well until Alexander's headache became startlingly worse — but that was explained by some continuing leakage from the lumbar puncture.

But the dangers were nearly over. A nurse and stretcher were organized to fly him home and the bills for what must have been the most expensive week we have ever spent in a foreign country were sent to the Automobile Association with whom, by rare foresight, we had taken out a Five Star insurance policy.

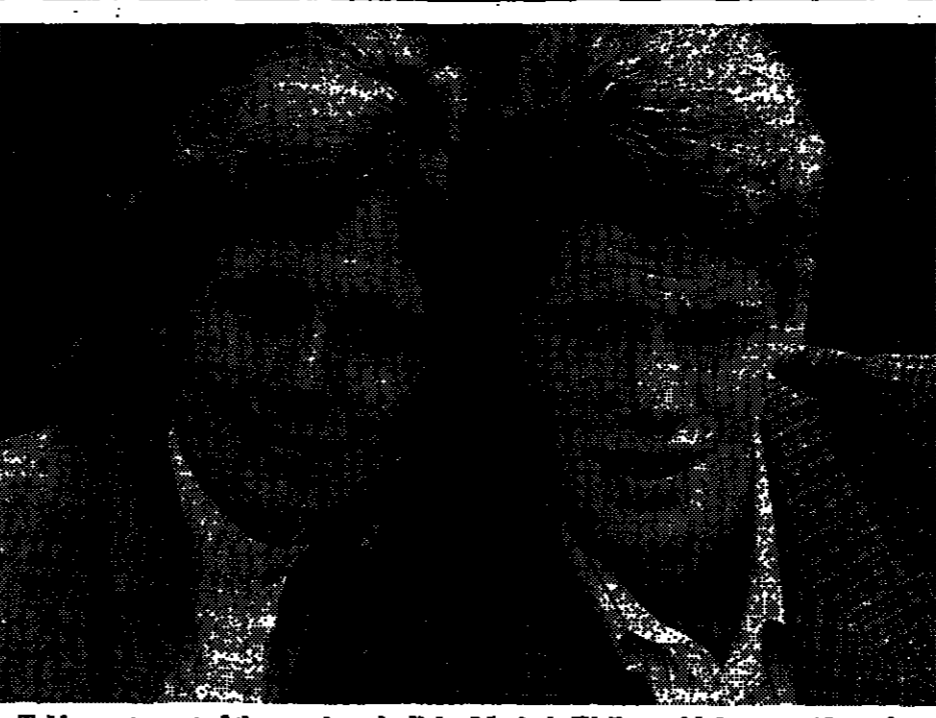
Alexander's diary

DAY ONE

The night was restless. I woke up with a headache, feeling dizzy. A weight like lead rods prevented me from opening my eyes. The pain was piercing and burrowing like mandibles into my head. There was bad news. The hotel in Najac, southern France, where we were staying was booked for that night. This meant another day in the car.

We drove through the heat towards Albi on our way to the Spanish border. Warm blasts of air pushed into my face. As we went round the last bend into Cordes, I collapsed. My two brothers and sister were taken out of the car and I was laid across the back seat.

The next thing I knew was water trickling down an icy cloth across my brow. My mother was trying to keep me cool while the doctor was finishing his lunch. It was a compact room complete with a *Spitting Image* doctor. I was rapidly examined. By this time my throat was red as a blast-furnace and my temperature was 40 degrees. The only



Taking a step out of the sun, into the light: Marjorie Wallace with her son, Alexander

words I remember the doctor saying was "He's got *angine*". A prescription was given.

We arrived at a hotel in Albi and the rest of that day I stayed in bed. Where was I? What was happening? It was getting hard to understand. My head felt like an electric fire.

A doctor had arrived in the middle of the night looking weary. His examination concluded with a painful dose of antihistamine. It was not to be my only injection.

DAY TWO

To be woken up by a strange French lady is one thing but to find out she was to give me a penicillin jab is another. Since the age of six I have been paranoid about injections. My head was the same as before and my throat felt even more raw.

In the later part of the morning we had a short trip to another hotel — luxurious, with swimming pool and tennis courts. Even the short journey up the first flight of stairs exhausted me and my father had to carry me the rest of the way. Luckily my room was cool and beautifully furnished but this did not help. It was getting hard to think and concentrate. I tried to run my finger down the edge of the

decorative wallpaper and make out the pattern, fixing on a flower and searching desperately for a repeat. But by the time I had found a daisy and as cracked as a chasm of doom. Spots were smothering my face, back and arms. I was becoming worried and tried to figure out what was wrong.

The fever was worsening. My concentration seemed to have lapses of 30 seconds or more. I would doze off not knowing where I was. It was a horrible feeling. I was scared. Everybody seemed fuzzy. It was as though I was in a dream and my family were just characters of illusion.

The doctor came later that afternoon. My only request was to go home. In return I was told I must go to a special clinic. I was taken off in an ambulance because they in-

sisted on considering me as an emergency. I was met by a group of doctors and nurses who put me into intensive care. I was wired to some sort of respiration check machine and I was attached to a drip.

A short examination took place followed by X-rays. Next came the dreaded lumbar puncture. Having had one before I knew this was bad news.

DAY THREE

A new symptom occurred this morning, which was almost as unpleasant as the headache and sore throat. My lips were inflamed like a rubber dinghy and as cracked as a chasm of doom. Spots were smothering my face, back and arms. I was becoming worried and tried to figure out what was wrong.

The fever was worsening. My concentration seemed to have lapses of 30 seconds or more. I would doze off not knowing where I was. It was a horrible feeling. I was scared. Everybody seemed fuzzy. It was as though I was in a dream and my family were just characters of illusion.

The doctor came later that afternoon. My only request was to go home. In return I was told I must go to a special clinic. I was taken off in an ambulance because they in-

feel the pain welling up again inside my head. All the time my mother was sitting at my side, sometimes reading, sometimes talking. My head felt like a pressure cooker.

DAY FIVE

Today was very uneventful, despite the feeling that my head was going to explode. I could feel myself gradually sinking into the hospital routine.

This evening I felt elated. My head was better — well almost. The nurses said I must eat, and ordered English steak and chips for me. They unhooked my drip. I would be home tomorrow. Then they sat me in a chair to eat. At once, familiar hammers started to batter my eyes and brain. I cried out in pain. The nurses could not understand and bleeped the doctor as they lifted me back to bed. My special chips were uneaten.

DAY SIX

Back on the drip. One of the worst days. The morning had been the same, resting and being read to. As lunch approached, an old doctor pushed flat pieces of metal down my throat, making me choke. I tried to fight against the pain but he just went on, babbling in his foreign tongue.

I then flaked out and slept until late afternoon. My family came — all five of them — as a treat instead of waiting in the car park. It was not a success. Justin, my youngest brother, took one look at the drip and ran straight to the bathroom to be sick. Meanwhile, my next brother, Stefan, tantalized me with his stories of swimming and canoeing on the river. The baby, Sophia, decided she would like my abandoned chips and started complaining. My father took them away in disgrace. My only recollection after that was that I was going home.

DAY SEVEN

I wish to thank the doctors, my family, especially my mother, for looking after me so well. I paid a last farewell to them, except my mother who was accompanying me home with a nurse flown from England. My stretcher was hoisted on to the plane from the ambulance and we were soon on the way to recovery.

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THE TIMES DIARY

Say Cleese



Fiction, as so often, is starting fact in the face. The next chairman of the Headmasters' Conference...

Dampener Undue glee in the New Zealand press over a small indignity visited upon the former prime minister...

Fringe benefit Something new has been added to the cut-throat world of commerce. Advertising for a "cordon bleu PA" in the latest issue of London's handout Girl About Town magazine...

Riotous The Centre for Contemporary Studies has received some strange responses from abroad to its report on soccer hooliganism.

No and Yes The Grange Hill "Just Say No" anti-drug campaign has received the support of more than 300 MPs.

Solid worth The announcement by the Imperial War Museum that a British Conqueror tank from the army firing range near Colchester may be exchanged for a Soviet one makes me wonder what we can expect in return.

Departed Willie Landels is leaving the editor's chair of Harpers & Queen to join a magazine circulated to holders of the American Express gold card.

PHS

A crucial term for confidence

by Michael Duffy

For most of the country today is the start of a new school year. In the secondary schools this term will be critical. Last year's disruption, which closed with an uneasy truce that resolved none of the issues...

Secondary schools, faced with falling rolls and youth unemployment, and with the continuing lessons of comprehensive reorganization, were tackling with some success the needed changes in their curriculum, assessment and approach.

The worst began to be taken as the norm: "comprehensive" became for some a term of abuse. The cry of falling standards was parroted by many (though substantiated by few).

For good teachers the erosion of public esteem was as damaging as the erosion of their purchasing power. Industrial action sapped confidence from the schools themselves.

There were angry exchanges in Parliament about the morality and usefulness of resuming arms sales to the republic, and the precise meaning of British obligations arising from the agreement by which Britain had access to South Africa's Simonstown naval base.

In the 1970s, after Britain's withdrawal from Simonstown, the debate "petered out." Whatever private reservations were held by admirals, politicians and Pentagon planners, Western policy was based on the assumption that conferring military respectability on the republic would incur political costs in terms of the West's relations with the Third World, and hand a propaganda advantage to the Soviet Union.

Yet the Cape seems an improbable choice on strategic grounds for a Soviet blockade. The stretch of sea between the Cape and Antarctica, unlike, by contrast, the Straits of Hormuz, could hardly be described as an effective chokepoint from which to harass and sink Western oil tankers and merchant ships.

Nor does one have to take a benign view of Soviet policy to believe that such action - whether in the Gulf or around the Cape - would entail enormous political and military costs for Moscow, amounting to a declaration of war on the West which could hardly be limited to the southern oceans.

This, no doubt, is a source of some comfort to South Africa, but it is, in effect, a second-best solution and one that has denied its government the recognition

This new term's priority has to be the restoration of confidence. Kenneth Baker, the Education Secretary, should resist the temptation to claim that the teachers' wounds are self-inflicted; it is neither helpful nor true.

He should address himself instead (and take his Treasury colleagues with him) to the problems identified by Her Majesty's Inspectors: schools committed to practically oriented teaching and assessment but with too few teachers and too little apparatus to carry it out; schools struggling to teach children that standards matter; in buildings that local education authorities can neither furnish nor maintain; above all, schools unable to fill teaching posts in a growing list of subjects.

There is an acute shortage of teachers of maths, physics, technology and increasingly of computing, economics, business studies, languages and English. The education department believes that differential salaries will attract the missing graduates, but differential salaries over half the curriculum are clearly absurd.

an important job well, that attracts good teachers. And time is running out.

The teacher unions and the local education authorities have their part to play. They have to agree a contract which will protect teachers from the virtually unlimited obligations implied in the recent High Court ruling, without so prescribing their duties that the flexible management of schools and the teacher's commitment are inhibited.

They have to agree, too, a form of appraisal which will encourage better teaching, and they need to meet the inspectorate's repeated criticism that it is not just buildings that are drab and uninspired but lessons too. Perhaps then we could begin to establish, with all the interested parties, the criteria we should be using when we talk glibly of "standards" and "success" in classrooms.

At every level the imperative now is leadership. Leadership shares decision-making. It delegates. It takes long views. This year's debate on surplus school places, untouched as yet by the uncomfortable fact that our international competitors fill such places from their cohorts of age 16 to 18-year-olds, will test such leadership to the hilt.

The author is head of King Edward VI School, Morpeth, and incoming president of the Secondary Heads Association.

Jack Spence evaluates South Africa's strategic hold on the West

Twenty years ago, the debate about South Africa's strategic importance to the West was conducted almost exclusively in terms of the republic's value as a military "bastion of the free world", astride the Cape route by which oil and other strategic commodities were shipped to Europe and the United States.

The protection of this route was invariably cited by those who wished to engage South Africa's military and economic resources in the contest with Moscow. Their case appeared even stronger with the deployment of Soviet ships in the Indian Ocean after 1968.

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Does Pretoria have a Cape card to play?



The Simonstown base: last overt symbol of interdependence

which it believes its military capabilities and strategic position deserve. Despite occasional rumblings over the years from within the Nato hierarchy to incorporate these capabilities, the argument that the republic, given its fierce anti-communist posture, would never refuse to make its facilities available in an emergency has been accepted as decisive.

The West, therefore, has had the best of both worlds: a near-certain guarantee of South African availability without the political costs incurred by closer and public military cooperation. South Africa has not taken kindly to Western rejection of its overtures for greater recognition of its claims to be a lynchpin in Western defences.

Both strategies were tested during the Falklands war, but were found wanting. Despite its serious effort during the 1970s to reduce dependence on the West by establishing ties with half a dozen

Latin American states, South Africa was unable to do more than observe a posture of strict neutrality (accusations of arms sales to Argentina remain unproven). The cost of commitment to the Argentine cause - blatantly abandoning the British (and the Western) connection - simply proved too high.

Nor did the Sato prospect fare any better: Brazil has never been enthusiastic, preferring to cultivate relations with a select group of Third World states; and in any case doubt exists whether there is sufficient naval capability to make Sao credible.

The parameters of the debate about South Africa's strategic value changed following the 1973 oil crisis. Pretoria has ever since attempted to improve its bargaining posture by stressing its role as a supplier of materials vital to Western industrial and defence production. These, it is claimed, are threatened by a long-term Soviet strategy of resource denial to the West.

The importance of South Africa as a mineral supplier is not in doubt. Its share, for example, of

the world's reserve base in four key minerals is high: the platinum group of metals (81 per cent), manganese (71 per cent), chrome (84 per cent), vanadium (47 per cent). In addition, South Africa is the second largest producer of manganese, platinum and chrome, and leads the field in gold and vanadium.

The degree of dependence of Western countries on South Africa's supplies varies. The United States imports 41 per cent of its chrome from the republic; the EEC 48 per cent; Japan 44 per cent. For manganese the figures are 41 per cent, 48 per cent and 42 per cent respectively.

Three questions are posed by this dependence: how serious is the Soviet threat to disrupt supply? Would a black successor regime in Pretoria threaten continuity of supply to the West? Would South Africa deny mineral resources to the West in the event of sanctions?

Answers to the first two are sometimes related on the apocalyptic assumption that a black government in Pretoria, in debt to the Soviet Union for military support in a war of liberation, would cut off supplies. Supporters of this thesis claim it holds good even if black rule is achieved through a negotiated settlement.

Yet both scenarios are inherently implausible: even a radical black regime is likely - if the precedents of Angola and Zimbabwe are any guide - to have little alternative but to sell minerals to the West to earn revenue for the task of reconstruction.

Yet another ground for scepticism is the reasonable assumption that South Africa is not high on the list of Soviet priorities. The present stalemate between black and white gives ample propaganda advantage; and Moscow is inhibited from any direct military involvement for fear of confrontation - whether by accident or design - at the superpower level.

Second, the threat in the medium term is not cataclysmic upheaval. It is the risk of sporadic disruption, a state of "unstable equilibrium" in which the possibility that Western governments have been encouraged to build stockpiles, develop a national (and cross-national) mineral strategy and diversify sources.

Finally, what prospect of South African counter-sanctions using the mineral weapon to inhibit or blunt Western action? Faced with selective sanctions of the kind proposed by the Commonwealth and the EEC, it is improbable that Pretoria would retaliate.

Minerals, after all, constitute over half the export trade and even in the event of extreme provocation the republic would make every effort to find surplussing outlets for its products. Even now, businessmen are dusting off contingency plans to cope with that prospect.

The author is professor of politics at Leicester University.

Roger Boyes

Clement Freud

New maps and old attitudes

The pundits who examine entrails of chickens - they are damned lucky in these eviscerated days to find chickens with entrails - have pronounced that the government's share in the esteem of the nation has risen to parity with Labour's. Mori has spoken.

The reason is clear: no one has insulted anyone for a fortnight. There has been no Today in Parliament, no one has done anything, said anything, promised anything or threatened anyone - except Geoffrey Dickens, who wants to send most people to prison. The Great British Public, left to its own devices, ever tends to revert to the status quo.

Naturally, when a select committee is set up, war declared, a Test match won or a decathlon lost, folk become uneasy and say "summat must be done". There has been nothing like that hence the Tory star fades in the upward direction.

I took my sharper pair of scissors, dissected a bag of Earl Grey, added boiling water, drank most of the tea and swirled the leaves around in the bottom of my Charles and Diana royal wedding mug. The pattern showed that the next election will be on Thursday, October 1, 1987, polls open at 7am, close at 10pm - then the picture became obscure.

Tea leaves are only a little more accurate than pollsters, but October I makes sense. Government keeps its head down at beginning of session, sells off whatever there is left of air, water, earth and fire, gives away a bauble or two in the spring, takes an early summer break, enjoys the popularity that goes with silence, distributes pictures of Herself walking the dog by the seaside and goes to the country just before the SDP and Liberal assemblies are due to take place.

The truth is that it is not so much policies as attitudes that bring a political party to the attention and into the hearts of people. When there are no political decisions on the stocks, citizens forget about attitudes, forget about the hectoring of the right and the proposed nannying of the left.

Then when a bespectacled PPE graduate stops you with her clipboard on behalf of the opinion poll organization, and she smiles a bit and the sun shines a bit and the holiday has caused you to miss the latest unemployment figures, you don't want to be a killjoy and say "Let's get rid of this lot", even though that is the very sentiment which so many electors employ on election day.

Let me disturb your first September day, 395 days before the next election, and tell you that whatever goodies may come your way from this government, there is something rotten about the system. When I say rotten I do not mean so much corrupt as arrogant: I write of pushy, insen-

sitive, closed government believing that "we know best" even when, as happens not infrequently, there is only one of "we". I resent government that is more caring about the convenience of administrators than the wellbeing of the citizen. I mind particularly that when the official Opposition accuses a minister of some gross failing, the incumbent under attack, briefed by a bank of civil servants funded by the public, says this is nothing compared with what went on the other lot held power. "Yaryay-yaryay", they cry in admiration from the minister's side.

I want to relate a short story: In 1976 I bought a map at a motorway services station. It was marked 60p and I peeled off the sticker to find it marked 30p; it had no M62, no Humber Bridge and, of course, no date.

As a result, I introduced a private member's bill to make it compulsory to date maps. The Labour minister to whom I had suggested this thought it a good idea; he was surprised it was not already compulsory.

One spring afternoon in 1977 I begged to move the first reading with all-party support. I talked of the fact that magazines and newspapers had dates so that we could tell the current from the dated; mentioned that every year more roads and housing estates were built; and doubted whether anyone unconnected with the publication of maps would not sooner spend a little extra money on an up-to-date map than "ensure that cartographers were afforded long print-runs" (the counter-argument from the profession).

The bill went through on the noon, but when it came up for second reading a government whip shouted "Object". Later that day, in the members' bar, I asked him why. He said Ordnance Survey had advised the minister to oppose the measure. Typically bloody Labour, said one of my Tory supporters. . . . and in 1979, when there was a Tory government, I reintroduced it.

It got enthusiastic support from a packed chamber . . . who were actually waiting for a debate on immigration. When it, in its turn, came for second reading, the government whip objected. The profits of the industry outweigh the convenience of the consumer under both philosophies.

My friends S Williams and D Wilson are currently preaching Alliance concepts of open government and understanding to eager audiences around the land. Whatever the pollsters say, we shall have proportional representation and a bill of rights; dates on maps, also. And when a party comes up with the slogan People Matter - as all parties have done in their time - we might make it obligatory for them to specify which people.

The author is Liberal MP for Cambridgeshire North-East.

moreover . . . Miles Kington

A real run for their money

Athletics originally had a close connection with real life. The marathon was based on the race to bring victory news to Athens, the pentathlon simulated a messenger who had to ride, shoot and swim his way across country, and so on. But running round and round a track, or driving round the empty streets of Birmingham, has no connection with any genuine activity. This is why new contests are emerging with serious relevance to modern life. So far they have gone unreported, but More-over is proud to give a rundown of the tournaments that bid fair to dominate sport in the 1990s.

The British Cling Film Championship: Of all the materials which have made modern life so inconvenient, Cling Film is the most intractable. Competitors in this tough three-day event are called upon to perform such feats as covering a hot bowl of soup, wrapping four sandwiches in one package, finding the loose end on a new roll of Cling Film, re-using an old piece of Cling Film, and unwrapping a tray of sausages at a BBC preview prior to eating them all. The final event is the hardest: being given a wad of compacted Cling Film and having to unravel it. Central London, October.

The British Warm-Air Hand-Drying Contest: In the qualifying heats, competitors merely have to dry their hands without blowing the moisture up their sleeves, dry their faces, and get rid of stains on their shirts. In the semi-finals they have to cool six bowls of soup on a tray and balance as many ping-pong balls as possible on the column of air. In the final they have to use the air to play the musical instrument of their choice. Nobody has ever won this hardest of all contests, Pork Scratchings Service Area, MI, November.

The Cross-Birmingham Super Super Prix: Anyone can drive cars fast round an empty city, but to drive them fast across a normal city in the rush-hour demands super-capabilities, knowledge of back streets and the ability to outwit the police. The City of Birmingham has poured millions of pounds into making the town difficult to cross at the best of times; the winner of this 24-hour race has to be a true champion. One Saturday in September.

American Grand Prix de Tourisme: Originally conceived for the tourist industry, but open to any enterprising private citizen, this requires competitors to locate at least two American tourists and persuade them to go to a destination which is not Stratford, London, Edinburgh, Bath or Oxford. The winner of last year's contest convinced Mr and Mrs Kugelheim of Philadelphia that a fortnight in Coventry would be just dandy.

Computer Comprehension Contest: Using only the instructions supplied with a computer, the contestants have to work out how it works. Another contest never won with full marks.

The Sancy Snapsheet Contest: The winner is the contestant who manages to get the naughtiest roll of film developed by his or her local chemist, without their sending for the police. Judges include Danny la Rue, Benny Hill and Michael Grade.

Pub Lifting Championship: Have you ever fancied a beermat or ashtray in your local pub, and come home with it at the end of the evening? Then this contest is for you. All you have to do is come back with the largest collection of trophies after one evening out. Last year's winners chalked up 26 ashtrays, three Victorian settles, five cigarette machines and a girl selling War Cry, so competition is bound to be very stiff!

An Evening Out with Channel 4: No, this is not the prize, this is the competition. All entrants have to watch a whole evening of Channel 4, then answer questions on what they have seen in Icelandic, Spanish and mime, or in English with subtitles.

Think of Something that Selina Scott Could Do Contest: That's all one has to do. But it's not as easy as it sounds.

Be Captain of England's Cricket XI for a Day: Most of us will, no doubt, be captain of the England Test team some time during the next 10 years. But the winner of the contest is he who most convincingly sketches out what he would say to Ian Botham during his captaincy.

Think of a Use for Cecil Parkinson or Jeffrey Archer: Like all the others, this is a genuine contest. Answers to 10 Downing Street.

Crispy-noodle clue to an eastern thaw

Warsaw Diplomats, like Napoleonic foot soldiers, march on their stomachs. Little wonder then that the first signs of a Sino-Soviet thaw should have been observed in the red-flocked interiors of Chinese restaurants throughout eastern Europe. Against all the odds - noodle shortages, demanding cooks, conservative palates and, above all, international politics - they have been getting better.

The first wave of Chinese restaurants was set up in the post-war glow of friendship between the Soviet Union and Maoist China. Enthusiastic ambassadors spread the word about bird's-nest soup. A Polish diplomat was behind the setting up of Warsaw's Restaurant Szanghai, and cooks were lured into the cold climate of Stalinist Europe. Budapest, Prague, East Berlin could all boast a reasonable Chinese cuisine.

Slowly, though, matters drifted out of control. The natives began to demand more meatballs, fewer sharks' fins. Ginger and soy were nowhere to be found. After each successive Sino-Soviet border incident, the cooking got worse. Some chefs returned home; others,

as in Poland, married local girls and were hopelessly corrupted. And the Szanghai's chef went to work in a Polish motel, handing his great work over to Polish apprentices, and soon it became the only Chinese restaurant in the world to serve gefilte fish, the Jewish delicacy. Even that disappeared after the antisemitic zeal of 1968. For the past months, however - even before the Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachov, gave encouraging signals to China in his Vladivostok speech in July - the fried rice has been improving.

The talk is of opening a branch of the Szanghai and perhaps even starting a chain of Chinese restaurants in Poland. The problem at the moment seems to be how to attract cooks from China; a good chef comes expensive.

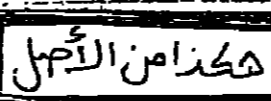
The son of the Hungarian quasi-diplomat and ex-minister, Andras Hegedus, used to have a near-monopoly in Budapest's indifferent Chinese food with a restaurant in Duck Street, opposite the secret police headquarters. But since the first glimmer of a rapprochement in Sino-Soviet relations, Budapest has gained a Szechuan restaurant that boasts no fewer than 10 chefs

imported under an intergovernmental agreement.

The hot paprika pickle, the Chinese rice, the Baoing vinegar and the 100-day eggs are flown in from China (though the wits say that 100-day eggs are available in any respectable Polish restaurant), bamboo shoots and soy beans are strictly Comecon, fresh ginger comes daily from Vienna. The food is excellent.

Prague, too, boasts a good Chinese restaurant, though the prices are such that the Vietnamese immigrants can do little more than press their noses against the window.

East European tastes are becoming more sophisticated: that is part of the reason for the rehabilitation of sweet-and-sour pork. But there are also an increasing number of Chinese official visitors. They are interested in everything: Polish cars and coalmining equipment, Hungarian buses, Hungarian and Polish concepts of decentralized reform. East German robots, links, Polish training of Chinese journalists, and translations of Hungarian, Polish and German books. After such intensive research they need to settle down to a good bowl of crispy noodles.





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MERE VOLUNTEERS

The New Statesman magazine is, under the editorship of Mr John Lloyd, rejuvenating itself as a sharp and, so far, an honest periodical of the left. The current issue treats the Trades Union Congress which opens today in Brighton with scathing frankness of the kind which only true friendship would permit.

organizations", no more fit to be part of the process of governing the nation than Oxfam, the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, the National Trust or any other sectional group. Union power is no more than the money and energy which a large but diminishing number of disparate members with differing interests will bring as a matter of free choice.

those numbers on matters of employment. But we should beware putting the salience of its views much higher than any other parallel grouping, for example the National Council for Voluntary Organizations. The TUC, or rather its constituent unions, have not, until recently, made much of the science of collecting together and enunciating members' opinion. A reason for this has been the heterogeneous nature of union members' views, and the fact they sit uncomfortably within any of the pre-packaged resolutions beloved of union officials and activists.

EMBLEMS OF DIVISION

A thousand men walk out of one of Northern Ireland's largest employers after they have been forbidden to display Union Jacks and loyalist emblems at the workplace. Irish-American lobbies urge disinvestment in an economy already registering 22 per cent unemployment. The dispute simmers against a backdrop of increasingly frequent random sectarian assassination. An industrial relations compromise of sorts cools the temperature.

to nullify the absurd comparison with South Africa which is being made in the United States. A second factor at Short Brothers was tension over the signing of the Hillsborough Agreement. Unionists wish to protest about the agreement and to display their allegiance to the United Kingdom. No fault can be found with legal protest or allegiance displayed in the form of a Union Jack.

larity, the 40 million Americans who claim some form of Irish ancestry are mostly little interested in Northern Ireland and not likely to take comparisons with South Africa too seriously if the company case is well presented. But there is a vociferous republican minority which is capable of inducing short-term panics in both governments and companies. Those activists, particularly Noraid (the IRA fund-raising outfit) and the Irish-American Caucus, are devoted to showing that Northern Ireland cannot work as a society or economy while inside the United Kingdom. They can only assert this by trading on transatlantic blindness and ignoring evidence to the contrary.

EEC-Japan trade

From Mr L. Jan Brinkhorst Sir, Mr Bourlet's remarkable conclusions on EC trade policy with Japan (August 11) should not remain unanswered. They contain a plea for abandonment of the common EC commercial policy, leaving trade policy matters to the member states' embassies in their traditionally experienced and effective way.

Japan was the exception rather than the rule to which Mr Bourlet apparently would like to return. All member governments (including the UK) now consider it in their interests to display more unity in their trade policy towards Japan. Japan respects strength, not weakness. A sound relationship can only flourish on sound foundations.

No serious commentator would contend that the Commission is "frightening European business away"; certainly not BMW or Wedgwood, two companies which have benefited from the European Executive Training Programme which allows young European businessmen to study for 18 months in Japan. Constructive criticism of the EC approach towards Japan is always welcome. I would seriously hope that Mr Bourlet will find time to inform himself correctly of the nature of the rationale of our policies at the EC's diplomatic delegation in Tokyo. While awaiting his arrival, I trust he will understand that we have no intention of following his advice to sack our duty-free bags and close the office!

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Choice between early warnings

From Sir Peter Hordern, MP for Horsham (Conservative) Sir, It seems likely that, some time soon, the Cabinet will decide which of two early-warning systems, either Nimrod or the AWACS system, should be selected to guard our country against surprise attack. It will surely be a difficult and complex decision, weighing up the advantages of our own independent, though hugely expensive system, as yet unproven, against a proven American system.

I believe that we spend more of our total national expenditure on research for defence, some 50 per cent, than does any other country and I think we are much the poorer for it. Too often the assumption is made that there is a straight choice between increasing public expenditure, upon our education and health systems, for example, and cutting taxes. Yet the truth is that our national priorities change over time, and our public expenditure should reflect these changes. For it is hard to argue convincingly that the standards of education in our schools are high enough now to continue to afford the rapid escalation in costs of defence equipment, with precious little to show for it.

Churches' claim to listing favour

From the Secretary of the Churches Main Committee Sir, From recent correspondence (latterly the letter from the Director of the Council for British Archaeology (August 18)) the justification for retaining the present ecclesiastical exemption from listed-building control would seem, once again, to be coming under challenge. On the present occasion comments have centred on churches other than the Church of England.

The arrangements in these churches in this connection (other than the Church in Wales) are different from those in the Church of England; but there is no evidence to suggest that responsibilities are taken less seriously. Further, the extent of the exemption is more limited outside the Church of England. Once again, the suggestion is being made that it is unreasonable for ecclesiastical buildings to be treated differently in this context from secular buildings. Perhaps I might be permitted to remind your readers of the following: 1. A secular building has a value in the market place which is most frequently enhanced by listing and to which commercial considerations will thereby apply. There is no market for churches whilst they continue in use as such.

O-level errors

From Mr P. D. R. Talbot Willcox Sir, The case reported in your columns today (August 28) of the computer error affecting the grades of O-level candidates raises the question whether other undetected computer errors are resulting in injustice and danger. The statement made by the Secretary of the Cambridge Board that "with new computer programmes we cannot find out mistakes until something happens" is hardly reassuring.

The truth is that no permutations of "blame" will help us face the future by clarifying the past, even if it makes good senior common room antics. What we need (and do not yet possess) is a persuasive, connected account of the strategic choices and traits of British life in the twentieth century, marking successes as well as failures along the way. Cheap jokes about Victorian morality and its legacy do not rate; they do not even make sense about a country apparently eager, in a crunch, to participate in every scrap going.

Is it not time for a Government enquiry to be held into ways and means of legislating to ensure that all potentially dangerous programmes are thoroughly checked before they are used? Yours faithfully, P. D. R. TALBOT WILLCOX, Rodwell House, Middlesex Street, E1. August 28.

By implication, he condemns successful candidates off to university with the achievement of three high-grade A levels; aspirants to A level in 1987; unsuccessful candidates of 1986 prepared to admit that they did not perform well enough and try again; teachers involved in educating and preparing all these for an admittedly selective and demanding examination. Demand for places exceeds supply at universities.

School lessons

From Dr R. F. Holland Sir, Yet again Mr Correll Barnett, in his response to Professor Elton in your columns (August 27), attributes contemporary British ways to what he conives as the aesthetic-liberal tradition of our universities. How nice if he were even half-right; a quick dose of curricular reform would, presumably, see us all in easy street.

Sir Geoffrey regards education as "not really natural to mankind" and accused by the few. He fails to take notice of those wanting university education who have no choice but to battle within the existing system. Confidence in A levels (not without faults) involves confidence in our national education system, "one of the country's widely respected glories". This includes the glory of study in depth, beginning at a comparatively young age, and acceptance, in the last resort, of precisely graded results.

Fall of the bowler

From Mr George Curtis Sir, Your reports upon the untimely death of the bowler hat (Fourth Leader, August 23) have caused consternation in the shires, where it is fervently hoped that they are greatly exaggerated. Bowlers are the obligatory headgear at any agricultural show, without such distinctive apparel chaos will reign.

omit to mention the bowler-hatted marchers of the Orange Orders on both sides of the Irish Sea who still display enthusiasm for their traditional headgear. The grim anonymity of the face mask and beret would prove a much less attractive alternative if your light-hearted forecast of the fall of the bowler really came true. I remain, your obedient servant, ROY MCCOMISH, Headmaster, Box Hill School, Mickleham, Dorking, Surrey. August 23.

From Mr G. W. Hannah Sir, May I be permitted to raise the spirits of all who felt downcast on reading your Fourth Leader, with its assertion that "the bowler hat's day has come and gone"? One vital group still wearing this form of headgear are the stalwart porters of Oxford and Cambridge colleges, immortalised by Tom Sharpe's indomitable Skulion. Here the bowler is still very much a symbol of "pride, dignity, rectitude and... power."

From Mr Bill Dixon Sir, The bowler hat is alive and, almost literally, kicking. Bowler hats were once worn by several of the traditional Cotswold Morris sides and I am proud to say that this custom is maintained uniquely by the London Pride Morris Men, who have been dancing in the City of Westminster and the City of London for over 50 years.

From Mr Roy McComish Sir, In today's Fourth Leader you

From Mrs Mary Delorme Sir, How can The Times be so lacking in culture? Cast your eyes above the common herd to that great musician, Acker Bilk. His bowler is still in situ, long may it remain. Yours regretfully (being the wrong sex for sartorial distinction), MARY DELORME, Sunnyside Cottage, Shepperton Mallet, Somerset. August 28.

Morality and Aids

From Dr Anne Clarke Sir, Wherein lies the cowardice in Digby Anderson's recent article on Aids of which Dr Davenport-Hines (August 26) complains? On the contrary, Mr Anderson has had the courage to speak plainly about this insidiously spreading and fatal disease. It is rather to the public health

authorities that any charge of moral cowardice should be put. For heterosexual and homosexual alike the only safe way of avoiding sexually transmissible diseases is to have and keep faithfully to one partner, and the Department of Health should be spelling this out. The Department is not short of elaborate advice to doctors and other professionals treating a suspect Aids case: why is it apparently

Uncertain glories

From Mr Alan Searle Sir, There is a further good reason, in addition to those given by Lord Annan (feature, August 22), for celebrating the Glorious Revolution of 1688. American historians now agree that the genesis and inspiration for their revolution of 1776 is to be found in our own of 1688, that the two are linked together. If the Americans can celebrate enthusiastically and justifiably the Fourth of July each year, surely we must be able to raise a lusty cheer just once every 100 years for our own revolution. Indeed, we should ask the Americans to participate. After all, on July 4 they are only paying indirect homage to our political traditions and history and to our revolution of 1688.

Birmingham racing

From Mr J. Skeffington Sir, Now that the Birmingham Grand Prix (sic) has ended, predictably in fiasco, I would advise the city fathers to set aside once and for all their highly embarrassing and misconceived notion that this deeply unattractive place is the future cultural and sporting centre of the United Kingdom.

From Mr Anthony L. E. O. Clark Sir, Your leader of today's date (August 25), likening Birmingham to Monaco, finishes with the words "Casino Square". May I point out that Place Casino in Monaco has been known, on account of the circular garden in its middle, to generations of English residents as "The Cheese" and should not be translated as "Casino Square". (The French use of "square" is often not square, as in the "Square du Vert-Galant" in Paris, which is an isosceles triangle). I am, Sir, your obedient servant, ANTHONY L. E. O. CLARK, 28 Medina Avenue, Esher, Surrey. August 25.

ON THIS DAY

SEPTEMBER 1 1888

The second murder attributed to Jack the Ripper was followed a week later by that of Annie Chapman. The Times leader found a parallel to the crimes in Edgar Allan Poe's Murders in the Rue Morgue

ANOTHER MURDER IN WHITECHAPEL

Another murder of the foulest kind was committed in the neighbourhood of Whitechapel in the early hours of yesterday morning, but by whom and with what motive is at present a complete mystery. At a quarter to 4 o'clock Police-constable Neil, 97 J, when in Buck's-row, Whitechapel, came upon the body of a woman lying on a part of the footway, and on stooping to raise her up in the belief that she was drunk he discovered that her throat was cut almost from ear to ear. She was dead but still warm. He procured assistance and at once sent to the station and for a doctor. Dr. Llewellyn, of Whitechapel-road, whose surgery is not above 300 yards from the spot where the woman lay, was aroused, and, at the solicitation of a constable, dressed and went at once to the scene. He inspected the body at the place where it was found and pronounced the woman dead. He made a hasty examination and then discovered that, besides the gash across the throat, the woman had terrible wounds in the abdomen.

After the body was removed to the mortuary of the parish, in Old Montague-street, Whitechapel, steps were taken to secure, if possible, identification, but at first with little prospect of success. As the news of the murder spread, however, first one woman and then another came forward to view the body, and at length it was found that a woman answering the description of the murdered woman had lodged in a common lodging-house, 18, Thelwell-street, Spitalfields, Wagon from that place were fetched and they identified the deceased as "Polly", who had shared a room with three other women in the place on the usual terms of such houses - nightly payment of 4d. each, each woman having a separate bed. It was gathered that the deceased had led the life of an "unfortunate" while lodging in the house, which was only for about three weeks past. Nothing more was known of her by them but that when she was first fetched and lodged on Thursday night she was turned away by the deputy because she had not the money. She was then the worse for drink, but not drunk, and turned away laughing, saying, "I'll soon get my 'doss' money; see what a jolly bonnet I've got now." She was wearing a bonnet which she had not been seen with before, and left the lodging-house door. A woman of the neighbourhood saw her later she took the police - even as late as 2.30 on Friday morning - in Whitechapel-road, opposite the church and at the corner of Osborne-street, and at a quarter to 4 she was found within 500 yards of the spot, murdered. The people of the lodging-house knew her as "Polly", but at about half-past 7 last evening a woman named Mary Ann Monk, at present an inmate of Lambeth Workhouse, was taken to the mortuary and identified the body as that of Anne Nicholls, also called "Polly" Nicholls. She knew her, she said, as they were inmates of the Lambeth Workhouse together in April and May last, the deceased having been passed there from another workhouse. On the 12th of May, according to Monk, Nicholls left the workhouse to take a situation as servant at Legation, Westminster-common. It afterwards became known that Nicholls betrayed her trust as domestic servant, by stealing £3 from her employer and absconding. From that time she had been wandering about. Monk met her, she said, about six weeks ago when herself out of the workhouse and drunk with her. She was sure the deceased was "Polly" Nicholls, and, having twice viewed the features as the body lay in a shell, maintained her opinion. The police have no theory with respect to the matter, except that a gang of ruffians exists in the neighbourhood, which, blackmailing women of the "unfortunate" class, takes vengeance on those who do not find money for them. They base that surmise on the fact that within 12 months two other women have been murdered in the district by almost similar means - one as recently as the 6th of August last - and left in the gutter of the street in the early hours of the morning. If the woman was murdered on the spot where the body was found, it is almost impossible to believe she would not have aroused the neighbourhood by her screams, Bucks-row being a street tenanted all down one side by a respectable class of people, superior to many of the surrounding streets, the other side having a blank wall bounding a warehouse.

Heat of the moment

From Mr R. H. Wright Sir, I am glad to be reminded by Mrs Hocking (August 26) and to confirm the efficiency of the "Volcano" kettle, which did very well in the service of three impatient cooks while crossing the Sahara, on leave from Northern Nigeria, in 1937. We, too, found the sirmail Times to be too volatile a fuel and relied on Government annual reports to make a more stodgey contribution to our wellbeing. Yours faithfully, ROBERT WRIGHT, The Mill Cottage, 51 Mill Street, Warwick. August 26.



COURT CIRCULAR

BALMORAL CASTLE August 31: Divine Service was held in Catholic Parish Church this morning.

The sermon was preached by the Right Reverend Professor Robert Craig (Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland).

The Duke of Edinburgh, Colonel-in-Chief, Queen's Own Highlanders (Seaforth and Camerons) this morning attended the Service for the Laying Up of the Old Colours in the Fort George Chapel, Fort George.

His Royal Highness was received on arrival by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Inverness (Lieutenant-Commander) Lachlan Mackintosh and the Colonel of the Regiment (Major-General) John Hopkinson.

CLARENCE HOUSE August 30: Lady Jean Rankin has succeeded Ruth Lady Fermoy as Lady-in-Waiting to Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother.

Birthdays today

Mr David Baird, 35; Sir Kenneth A. Bradshaw, 64; Mr N. H. Castle, 73; Miss Barbara Dean, 62; Sir Errol dos Santos, 96; Mr Gwynfor Evans, 74; Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Freer, 63; Mr Allen Jones, 49; Lord O'Neill, 53; Miss Daphne Park, 65; Sir Austin Pearce, 65; Lord Riverdale, 85; Dr Brian Russell, 82; Mr Milton Shulman, 68; Lord Thomson of Fleet, 63.

Reception

HM Government John Mackenzie, Minister for Home Affairs, Health and Social Work was host at a reception held last night at 6 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, on the occasion of the World Conference of the English Speaking Union of the Commonwealth.

Thanksgiving service

A service of thanksgiving for the life of Beryl Markham will be held at St Clement Danes, Strand, London, on Thursday, September 4, at noon. For further information please telephone 072-330618.

Mr O.M. Sells and Miss L.J. Mackworth-Young

The marriage took place on Saturday at St Andrew's Baptist, Stockwell, Wilshire, of Mr Oliver Sells, son of Sir David and Lady Sells, of Tadlow House, Royston, Hertfordshire, and Miss Lucinda Mackworth-Young, daughter of the late Mr G.W. Mackworth-Young and of Lady Eve Mackworth-Young, of Fisherton de la Mere, Wylde, Wilshire. The Rev B. Thomas officiated.

Mr W.G. Craven and Miss I.S. Matheson of Matheson

The marriage took place on Saturday at St George's, Beckington, of Mr William George Craven, second son of Mr and Mrs John Craven, of Cossington, Leicestershire, and Miss Isabel Sophia Matheson of Matheson, younger daughter of Major Sir Torquhil and Lady Matheson of Matheson, of Standerwick Court, Somerset. The Rev William Davies officiated, assisted by the Very Rev G.W. Matheson and Canon Albert Webb.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was

Clifford Longley Preparing priests for the real world

Only a church which relishes anomalies and illogicalities would tolerate for long the present system of training for the ministry in the Church of England. It leaves this vital channel for supplying the next generation of clergy almost entirely in the hands of private enterprise, and almost entirely under the control of "party" interests.

But it may soon be the turn of the 13 Anglican theological colleges (plus the inter-denominational Queen's College at Birmingham) to come under public scrutiny, for there are signs of an increasing suspicion that they ought to bear some part of the blame for the church's present difficulties.

That they have escaped such criticism in the past is a measure of their power and independence: they are the Church of England's sacred cows. It also reflects the church's current inclination to choose its new bishops from among college principals.

The theological colleges are generally either ancient foundations or the products of nineteenth century or early twentieth century enthusiasms which have since grown cold. They carry on the same traditions through generations, with self-perpetuating governing bodies and with members of the academic staff who were commonly once students in the same institution. Thus is their "churchmanship" flavour cherished and passed on, as the most valued part of the tradition.

So students in an Anglican Catholic college are trained not so much for an Anglican ministry as for an Anglican Catholic ministry, in an Evangelical college for an Evangelical ministry.

Some sit in the middle - but in the Church of England today sitting in the middle is also a kind of party churchmanship, just as distinctively flavoured. So the future clergy are trained from the start to view the church in terms of "us" and "them", the unacceptable fact of broad church comprehensiveness.

The colleges serve not the church as such, but the church-within-a-church that each college belongs to. It is a very difficult habit to break. The party churchmanship dating has been around so long that no-one now questions it, so no-one questions the role of the colleges in perpetuating it. The questioning now beginning, *sotto voce* but worried, is about the more general effect of the colleges, for instance by training men for a type of ministry which is becoming obsolete.

A college whose primary function is to maintain a particular tradition is not at the same time going to be quick to adapt to change. They will not, for instance, readily give up the idea that training should be a clericalism in principle the same as training to be a gentleman. They are stuck very firmly in an upper-middle class ethos, even the slightly down-at-heel upper-middle class style which savours of the colonial service of the 1920s.

And the two or three years spent at a theological college (two for theology graduates, three for others) seem to make a considerable and lasting psychological impact. One senior clergyman has remarked that his real ministry did not begin until he was 40, as it took him 15 years to shake off the college influence.

They are supervised, after a fashion, by the Advisory Council for the Church's Ministry. But the council is designed to make the present system work as smoothly as possible rather than to shake it up.

Most colleges have a bishop or two who take a special interest, but their influence is very limited. In the past, when resources were far more easily mustered, a reforming-minded prelate would have had the option of starting a new institution of his own, so the system of theological education as a whole could take in new ideas that way.

The present age is one of gentle contraction, and the most interesting thing likely to happen to a college now is to

find itself merged with another. A college which is elegantly and quietly failing to prepare its ordinands for the modern world is answerable to no-one for its performance; for its responsibility is to its governing body, which is also where the blame lies, rather than to the church at large.

It is not a scandalously bad system, just not a very good one. The results of its inadequacies are shown by such diverse symptoms as the hidden domestic crisis in many clergy marriages, the "burn-out" of clergy in their forties, the unpreparedness (and hence unwillingness) to undertake difficult ministries such as in the inner city, and the clergy's own self-deprecating image as amateurs at large.

They frequently complain they have been trained to do nothing. To those he imparted telluric character, linking to see human figures in relation to their surroundings, particularly landscape, and the art of the sculptor as a social one.

Moore was pre-eminently a carver, and it was his mode of expression which gave his images their immense vitality. After the Second World War the increase in his international reputation led to a large number of public commissions, especially overseas, and he found himself occasionally led into grandiose statements or blandness of expression. Yet these changes were more apparent than real. His enormous inventiveness never flagged and the best of his public work continues to speak of his insight into the condition of humanity in the modern world.

Henry Spencer Moore was born on July 30, 1898, at Castleford, Yorkshire, the seventh child of a miner, Raymond Spencer Moore and his wife, Mary. He won a scholarship to Castleford Grammar School, where his interest in art was fostered by the art mistress, Alice Gostick. He was also introduced to the Gothic carvings in the neighbouring churches by his headmaster, Mr T. R. Dawes.

After qualifying as an elementary school teacher in 1916, he joined the 15th London Regiment (Civil Service Rifles) in 1917 and was gassed at the Battle of Cambrai later that year. Demobilized in 1919, he resumed teaching before obtaining an ex-servicemen's education grant to study at Leeds School of Art for two years.

He won a Royal Exhibition Scholarship in sculpture to the Royal College of Art in 1921. Sir William Rothenstein had just become principal and was to introduce more liberal curricula.

At Leeds, he had read Roger Fry's *Vision and Design* and visited Sir Michael Sadler's collection of modern art; in London, he was particularly

OBITUARY

MR HENRY MOORE Sculptor of international reputation

Mr Henry Moore, OM, CH, FBA, who died yesterday, aged 88, was an outstanding figure among modern British sculptors and an artist of international reputation, whose works are to be found in public places and galleries throughout Western Europe and North America.

Like Brancusi, Gaudier-Brzeska and Epstein, Moore turned away from the Graeco-Renaissance tradition of sculpture. His earliest influences were archaic forms, the non-European, particularly Mexican work he had seen in the British Museum. In the 1930s, too, he had a period of geometrical abstraction.

But though he rejected the classical mode he did not turn his back on humanism. Instead he evolved a highly personal style, always returning to the organic and human forms which dominate his best work. To these he imparted telluric character, linking to see human figures in relation to their surroundings, particularly landscape, and the art of the sculptor as a social one.

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There was also some intense hostility from traditionalists, notably after the first of his Leicester Galleries one-man shows in 1931, and when his RCA teaching contract expired, rather than seek renewal as Rothenstein urged, Moore took a lower paid post to start a sculpture department at Chelsea School of Art.

A part from the later *Time/Life* Building sculpture screen (1952-53), he generally avoided architectural sculpture commissions, believing that sculpture should either be free-standing or set in relationship to a building on equal, not subordinate, terms.

During the 1930s Moore developed the reclining female figure theme, first tackled in 1926, and later transformed into the monumental figure pieces of 1929-30, inspired by the Toltec-Mayan sculptures of the rain god Chacmool. These were years of intense and varied experiment, and many later large-scale works were developed from ideas first explored in this period, such as the two- and three-piece reclining figures.

In the fierce debate between the abstractionists and surrealists, which reached its height in 1936, Moore took a middle line. In his exhibition in London, he took a typically commonsensical attitude, saying that both these elements were present in varying degrees in all good art.

Moore produced his first abstract biomorphic compositions and reliefs in the early 1930s as well as work which was surrealist in intention. Yet other work of this period was essentially humanist, such as the *Green Hornton* stone, "Reclining Figure" 1938. In this sculpture the upper torso and thighs were hollowed out and pierced, emphasizing the interplay between its chief elements. This was followed by the third of Moore's large elmwood carvings, "Reclining Figure," (1939), where the interplay of voids and solids is carried much further. Other variations on this formal problem were the sculptures generically entitled internal and external forms, and the helmet heads of the 1950s.

On the outbreak of war, Moore gave up teaching and worked at his studio at Kings-ton, near Canterbury (which he had occupied since 1924), returning to London in 1940. Bombed out of his London studio, he bought Hoglands at Perry Green, Much Hadham, Hertfordshire, which was to be his home for the rest of his life. After the war, he bought several adjoining fields and made a landscaped sculpture park with additional large studios.

The famous series of *Shelter* drawings, inspired by the sight of sleeping figures on the platforms of the underground stations, where they had sought refuge from German air raids, began as sketches in his notebooks, and Sir

Kenneth Clark subsequently commissioned him to produce ten for the War Artists Advisory Committee. Moore did over one hundred drawings and two *Shelter Sketchbooks*. He also produced a series of drawings of miners at work for the WAAC in 1942.

The shelter drawings undoubtedly helped to bridge the gap between public taste and the modern movement, as represented by Moore, Ben Nicholson, Hepworth, John Piper and others.

A commission from Walter Hussey (later Dean of Chichester) to carve a "Madonna and Child" for St Matthew's, Northampton, in 1943, was a significant act of ecclesiastical patronage, and also demonstrated that a sculptor working in an uncompromisingly modern style could tackle successfully a traditional subject. The mother and child theme had preoccupied Moore and he was to return to it often in his later work, sometimes encompassing the male figure to form a family group.

Moore emerged in the 1950s as a public sculptor, a process begun with the stone *Three Standing Figures* 1947-48 (not perhaps one of his most satisfying works), shown at the first Battersea Park Open-Air Sculpture exhibition. As more public commissions flowed in, he employed studio assistants, but always supervised every stage of a major commission and put the finishing touches to the bronze or carving himself.

The massive interlocking pieces of the early 1960s, the arch torsos and sheep pieces of the 1970s, are, with the recurring reclining figure theme, falling warriors, mirror knife edges, and upright motifs, all explorations on a grander scale of ideas which had been germinating since the 1930s. Only occasionally did the inflation of scale produce grandiose, rhetorical statements.

Public honours and prizes were bestowed on him from all over the world. The first of many honorary degrees was conferred on him by Leeds University in 1945; in 1955 he became a Companion of Honour, and in 1963 was admitted to the Order of Merit. He was a member of many British and foreign academies and learned societies.

He established the Henry Moore Foundation in 1977 to promote the study and teaching of sculpture, and during his lifetime generously supported many enterprises which would otherwise not have flourished.

Of medium height and sturdy build, he might have been mistaken by the unwary for a bluff Yorkshire farmer. Moore's natural courtesy and unaffected articulateness charmed his listeners, and he was always in great demand for radio and television interviews.

He is survived by his widow and a daughter, Mary.

Marriages

The Rev David Bartle officiated. Jessica Ridout, Victoria Evison, Miss Catherine Allen and Miss Lucilla Bathurst. Mr Alistair Bear-Roberts was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the parish church of St Mary the Virgin, Longstone, between Mr James Bevan and Captain Susan Parker.

Mr J.R. Davidson and Miss G. Bailew The marriage took place on Saturday at Humble Parish Church of Mr Jeremy Davidson, son of the late Mr and Mrs Alan Davidson, of Coast Guard Cottage, Burnham Overy Staithe, Norfolk, and Georgina, daughter of Mr Peter Balfour, of Scadlaw, Humble, East Lothian, and the late Lady Griselda Balfour.

Baron van der Borch van Verwolve and Miss C.E. Waller A service of blessing was held on Saturday, August 30, at St James's Church, Sturton, on the marriage of Emile Baron van der Borch van Verwolve to Miss Caroline Waller.

The Rev David Bartle officiated.

A reception was held at Crepping Hall. Mr J.E.B. Bevan and Captain S.F. Parker, RAMC.

The marriage took place on Saturday, August 29, at the parish church of St Mary the Virgin, Longstone, between Mr James Bevan and Captain Susan Parker.

Mr N. Cutting and Miss F.J. Hopkins The marriage took place on Saturday at St Mary's Church, Shenfield, of Mr Nicholas Cutting, son of Mr and Mrs J.P.E. Cutting, and Miss Fiona Jane Hopkins, daughter of Mr and Mrs R.L. Hopkins. The Rev P. Mason officiated.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon is being spent abroad. Mr M.W. Orde and Miss S. Crossley Cooke The marriage took place on Saturday, August 30, at St Peter's Church, Sturton, on the marriage of Mr Michael Orde, son of Mr and Mrs David Orde,

of Ritton, Northumberland, and Miss Samantha Crossley Cooke, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs David Crossley Cooke, of Little Coxwell, Oxfordshire.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Miss Lucinda and Miss Nicola Crossley Cooke, Nicola and Camilla Bennett, Sally Oliphant and Phillip Nicoll. Mr Michael May was best man.

A reception was held at Little Coxwell House. Mr J.E.C. Percy and Miss G.P. Lovell-Badge The marriage took place on Saturday at the Church of St Fabian and St Sebastian, Woodstock, of Mr James Percy, son of the late Mr Harry Percy and Mrs Harry Percy, and Mrs Gay Lovell-Badge, stepdaughter of Mr John Cator and daughter of Mrs John Cator, of Woodstock, Oxfordshire. The Rev Hugh Blackburne officiated, assisted by Canon Alan Glendinning.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her stepfather, was attended by Hazel Cator, Diana Pritchard and Jack Cator. Mr Hugh Godman was best man.

Births, Marriages, Deaths and In Memoriam

BRITISH MARRIAGES, DEATHS and IN MEMORIAM 54 a line + 15p VAT (minimum 3 lines)

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PORTERSON - On August 23rd to Bridget and Matthew, a son, Samuel Thomas LeFanu.

ROSS - Sophie (nee Mirzani) and Robert, delighted to announce the arrival of their daughter, Natasha Faye, on August 29th, 1986.

ROWE - On August 27th 1986 to Jean (nee Hutchinson) and Stuart, a son, James Alexander. A brother for Richard and Amy.

SHEPHERD - On 29th August, to John, Benedict, a brother for James and Helen.

PAINE - On 24th August 1986, at Watlington, Oxfordshire, to Kim, a daughter, Hannah Charlotte, a sister for John and Chris of Crossley Green.

WELLER - On August 27th, 1986, to William Hugh Rothwell, a son, William Hugh Rothwell. Thanks to staff at Middlesex and UCL.

MARRIAGES

DAVIES - MONTGOMERY - The marriage of Mrs M. Montgomery and Mr J. Davies, only son of the late Mr J. Davies, took place at St Andrew's Church, Greenwiche, between David Charles Davies, only son of the late Mr J. Davies, and Mrs M. Montgomery, daughter of Mr J. Davies, on August 27th, 1986. The Rev. J. Davies officiated. The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Mrs M. Montgomery, daughter of Mr J. Davies, and Mr J. Davies, only son of the late Mr J. Davies. The Rev. J. Davies officiated.

HOLLOWAY - STEEN - The marriage took place in St. Andrew's Church, London, on August 27th, 1986, between Mr J. Steen and Mrs J. Holloway, daughter of Mr J. Steen, and Mrs J. Holloway, daughter of Mr J. Steen. The Rev. J. Steen officiated.

MARTIN - WHITEHEAD - The marriage of Mr John E. Martin and Mrs Jane A. Whitehead took place at St. Michael's Church, Colchester, on Saturday, 30th August, 1986.

DIAMOND ANNIVERSARIES

COOPER - BAILEY - On 1st September, 1986, at Wrotham Parish Church, Alfred Cooper to Marguerite Bailey, daughter of Mr and Mrs M. Bailey, of Wrotham, Wiltshire.

DEATHS

BOLMAN - On August 27th, 1986, peacefully, John C. Bolman, BA, of Bolnes, Stafford. Funeral Service, Friday, September 5th, at St Michael's Parish Church, Bishop's Cleeve, at 2.15pm.

BYRT - Peacefully after a short illness, on 29th August 1986, the Rev. George William Byrt, BA, of Bristol Baptist College Chapel, Woodland Road, Bristol, on Wednesday, September 3rd at 11 am.

EARLE - On August 29th, peacefully at home after a long illness courageously borne, Mrs M. Earle, nee Woodhouse, widow of Robert, Heather and Melanie. Funeral service and interment at Stow Road Church, Norfolk, on Thursday, September 4th at 11 am. Cut flowers only by 10.30 am. Mrs M. Earle, 10, Stow Road, Norwich, Norfolk, by 9.30 am please.

FORSTER - On August 28th, 1986, Alan Douglas Forster M.B.E., in his 81st year. Funeral service at St. James' Church, London, on Thursday, September 4th, 11.30am. Thursday 3rd September (east) All other dates, please refer to J.H. Kenyon Ltd. tel 01 937 0757.

FOX - On August 27th, William A. Fox, 66, of 10, St. James' Church, London, on Thursday, September 4th, 11.30am. Funeral service at St. James' Church, London, on Thursday, September 4th, 11.30am. Thursday 3rd September (east) All other dates, please refer to J.H. Kenyon Ltd. tel 01 937 0757.

WILLIAMS - Suddenly but peacefully at her home in London, Mrs W. Williams, much loved daughter of Lona and loving sister to John and Olga and Mrs M. Williams, nee Williams. Mrs W. Williams, nee Williams, 10, St. James' Church, London, on Thursday, September 4th, 11.30am. Funeral service at St. James' Church, London, on Thursday, September 4th, 11.30am. Thursday 3rd September (east) All other dates, please refer to J.H. Kenyon Ltd. tel 01 937 0757.

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THE ARTS

Television
Graceful muscles

Thirty years on from their first visit to these shores, the world's most famous ballet company were given the opportunity to justify their recent rave notices...

Peggy Mount, glorying in the role of a woman who has 'nothing at all to recommend her', opens in Rookery Nook at the Shaftesbury tomorrow: interview by Sheridan Morley

Mistress of the battleaxe

In celebration of the Ben Travers centenary, and exactly 60 years after it was first seen at the Aldwych, his Rookery Nook opens at the Shaftesbury tomorrow...



Peggy Mount as Mrs Leverett: "I love her... I've always loved the play"

Promenade Concerts

BBCSO/Eötvös
Albert Hall/Radio 3

Liszt, the centenary of whose death was further commemorated in this Prom, was never a man to shirk experiment. Usually it worked, but sometimes it did not...

LPO/Haitink
Albert Hall/Radio 3

For his second Prom, Bernard Haitink found himself with another portrait collection on his hands: after Elgar's enigmatic came Strauss's open scrapbook Ein Heldenleben...

tion. Certain image-conscious young rivals should note carefully. Yet not even his persuasiveness was quite enough to sell the piece...

Just as Haitink's experience with Strauss opera helped him, with hindsight, in the control of the work's many strands...

Advertisement for the play Rookery Nook, featuring Tom Courtenay, Ian Ogilvy, Peggy Mount, and Lionel Jeffries, directed by Mark Kingston at the Shaftesbury Theatre of Comedy.

Advertisement for the Edinburgh Festival, featuring CBSO/Rattle at Usher Hall, with a review of The Dream of Gerontius.

Advertisement for Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet performing The Snow Queen at Swan Lake, featuring a quartet of Youth and Flowers of the Forest.

Large advertisement for the Royal Shakespeare Company production of Les Liaisons Dangereuses, featuring a review of the production as 'The Production of the Year'.

Advertisement for the RSC/NatWest Tour, featuring The Royal Shakespeare Company taking to the road with two new productions: Much Ado About Nothing and The Merchant of Venice.

Jailed IRA men back Provos' drive for Dail

By Richard Ford

The leadership of Provisional Sinn Fein is receiving support from four key convicted terrorists in its efforts to drop the organization's policy of refusing to take seats in the Irish Republic's Parliament.

Patrick Magee, the Brighton bomber, has joined three others in demanding the change to allow Provisional elected representatives to work in the "corridors of power" at Leinster House, where the Dail sits in Dublin.

The other three backing the proposal are Paul Kavanagh, who led the "active service unit" which bombed Harrods and the home of Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney-General; Brian Keenan, a former head of Provisional IRA operations; and Brendan Downey, a leading figure in a terrorist cell based in the north of England during the mid-seventies.

All four are serving sentences in Leicester prison, but in two letters to the Provisional's mouthpiece, *Republican News*, they signal their support for an amendment in the constitution being promoted by senior figures around the northern leadership of Mr Gerry Adams, PSF MP for West Belfast.

In one letter they say PSF must try to gain political power in the "free state", as it was no longer justifiable to commit future generations to permanent war without the hope of power. "That can only

be achieved through the ballot box. We believe that Sinn Fein must place before the electorate a revolutionary programme and, if elected, take its seats in Leinster House."

The letter admits what leading PSF figures accept, that a majority of people in the South recognize the Dail and institutions of state and it adds that for the movement to ignore this is counter-revolutionary.

"It is time for a change", they declare, before urging November's annual conference to amend the constitution "to enable elected representatives to carry out revolutionary work in the corridors of power. We do not believe any republican principle is involved in this issue. The history of our struggle is the history of failure to establish the republic."

It says the Provisional IRA gives allegiance only to the republic but that intermediate gains must be made along that road and it asks readers: "Is there a choice?" If PSF were to win seats and enter the Dail it would have far-reaching effects on southern politics, particularly if in a hung parliament they held the balance of power. The authorities would also have to review section 31 of the Broadcasting Act which bans the movement from appearing on state radio or television.

Threat to breweries, page 2

Young more apathetic

Continued from page 1

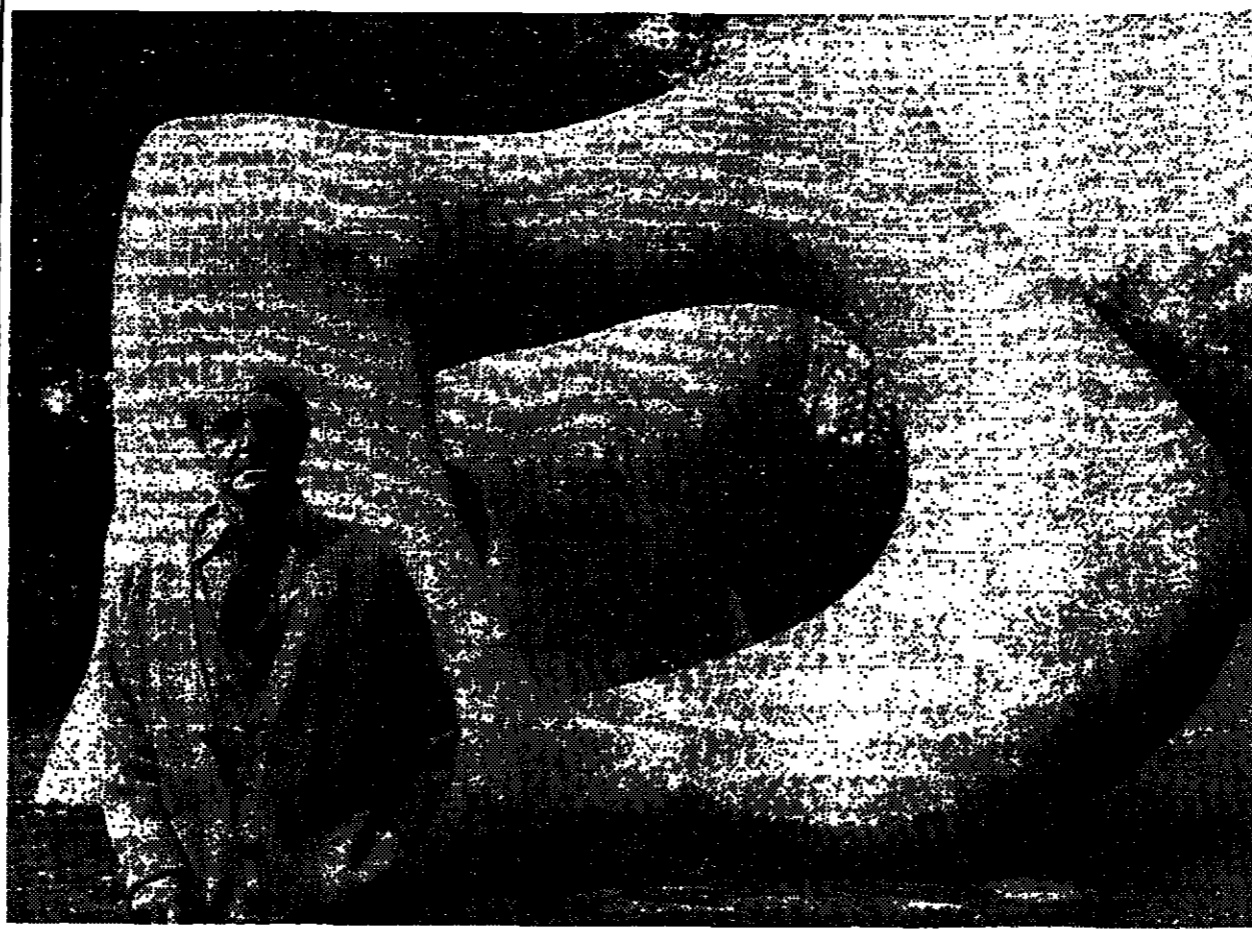
satisfactions are not being translated into political commitment comes from their attitude to unemployment.

It is considered by a large margin the most important issue. Yet asked what they thought was the main cause of unemployment in the country as a whole, only 21 per cent chose the Government or the Conservative Party. Only 21 per cent of the

young unemployed in the poll blame the Government for being jobless. Yet in August 1981, MORI found in a survey for Granada television that the figure was 40 per cent.

The survey, whose findings begin on the Spectrum page today and will be continued tomorrow and on Wednesday, was carried out among a representative quota sample of 607 respondents aged 18 to 24, at 50 sampling points between August 25 and 27.

Trade marks of Henry Moore



Henry Moore, the sculptor, who died yesterday aged 88, in reflective mood before one of his distinctive open-air works.

Continued from page 1

studied in the 1920s, described the century as the greatest of the century and said he had had a "tremendously strong influence on all artists".

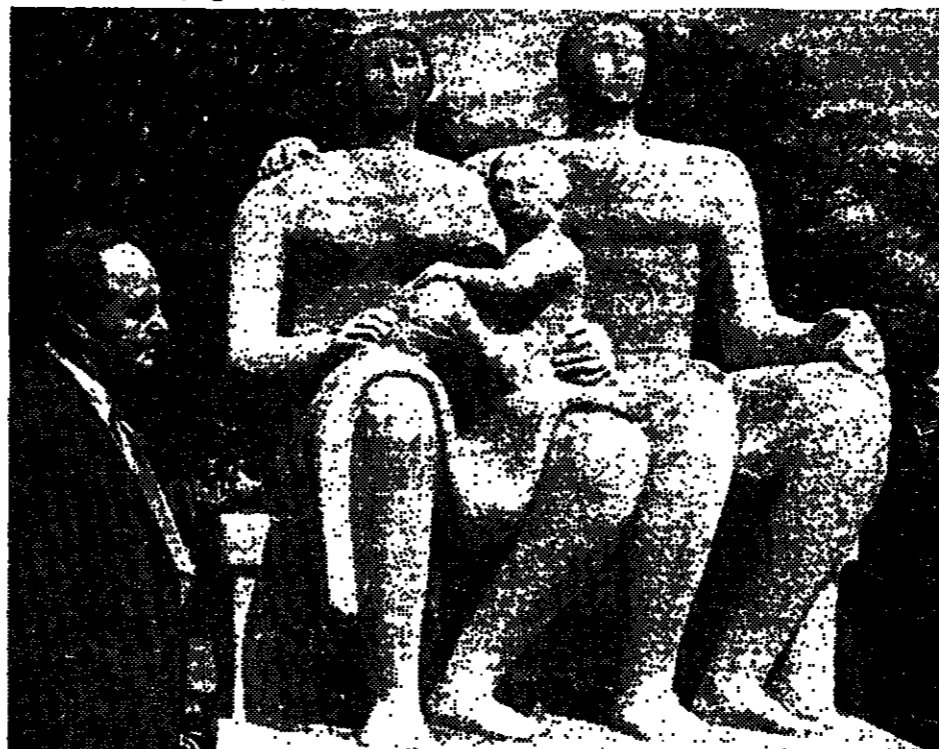
Professor Hedgecock recalled that in his last years, Mr Moore would still draw every day in spite of being confined to his bed or a wheelchair.

Mr Bernard Meadows, a fellow sculptor who worked with Mr Moore 50 years ago, said he would be remembered with the same respect as Constable and Turner.

Mr Meadows said: "His impact was like that of Picasso. It was not that he affected the style of sculpture, but it was his attitude of serious dedication that created a climate in which art could be taken seriously."

Mr Moore was also remembered by the town of Castleford in West Yorkshire where he grew up, and with which he kept strong links.

Mr Moore leaves a wife, Irene, a daughter, Mary, and grandchildren.



The sculptor at the unveiling of his Family Group at Harlow New Town, Essex, in 1956.

Union deals atom blow to Kinnock

Continued from page 1

of their venom will be directed at Mr Eric Hammond, the general secretary of the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunication and Plumbing Union.

Mr Hammond, who since the dispute has received death threats and obscene telephone calls, has been advised by the police to remain in his hotel when the conference is not in session.

However, Mr Hammond intends today to brave the demonstrators and walk past them into the conference hall.

A senior EETPU spokesman said: "We are aware of the risks and will be taking suitable security precautions."

Yesterday, Mr Scargill urged his 22 delegates to oppose the General Council and insist on the right for union executive committees to call strikes without necessarily balloting their members.

But his rhetoric was ignored and all but three of the delegates rejected his plea. Instead, the NUM de-

tion will back a motion from the Technical Administrative and Supervisory Staff Union which makes no specific reference to pre-strike ballots, stating merely that unions should be free to determine their own rule books.

However, the ghost of Mr Scargill's past militancy is likely to return to haunt Mr Kinnock on Thursday when the conference debates nuclear energy policy.

The NUM will formally second a Fire Brigades Union motion calling for the scrapping of all atomic energy plants.

A battle is also looming on Wednesday over the TUC call, agreed with the Labour Party, for a statutory national minimum wage.

For differing reasons, the electricians have forged an alliance with Mr Todd's TGWU to oppose a resolution to call strikes without necessarily balloting their members.

The electricians believe that such a wages floor would erode the differentials of their well paid members.

Hospitals to rethink rules on killer germs

By Thomson Practice, Science Correspondent

Hospitals are to be given safety guidelines to try to stop the spread of drug-resistant germs which have caused the deaths of many patients.

The bacteria have been identified in at least 32 London hospitals and outbreaks of similar infections have been reported in others in Nottinghamshire, Yorkshire and East Anglia, in the past five years.

The virulent strain known as methicillin-resistant staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) is a particular threat to elderly patients, those recovering from surgery and those whose natural immunity has been suppressed by drugs, such as transplant and kidney dialysis patients.

A working party examining the problem on behalf of the North East Thames health region is preparing advice for hospitals. Dr Jean Bradley, chairman of the working party, said yesterday: "There

is quite a considerable problem in some hospitals. "The difficulty is in discovering which patients have the infection and taking measures to isolate them and prevent further spread."

"Isolation facilities are essential once an outbreak has occurred, but they are expensive and time consuming."

"Controlling this infection requires high standards of hospital discipline. For some medical and nursing staff it means relearning hygiene training and having a continued awareness of how micro-organisms cause infections."

The infection was a contributory factor in the deaths of more than 20 patients at the London Hospital, Whitechapel, two years ago. The problem is not confined to Britain and has perplexed hospital authorities in Australia and the United States.

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Duke of Edinburgh visits Farnborough International '86 exhibition and display, Farnborough Airfield, 11.30; and later, as President of the English-Speaking Union, attends the opening dinner of the 1986 World Members' Conference, Sheraton Hotel, Edinburgh, 6.15.

The Duke of Kent attends Farnborough International '86, Farnborough Airfield, 10.45.

Paintings and photography by Sue Rae and Mustafa Sami; Niccolò Centre, Brewery Court, Gloucester, Glos; Mon to Sat 10 to 5.30 (ends Sept 30).

Barry Cooper solo exhibition: Museum Gallery, 1 North Parade, Frome, Somerset; Mon to Sat 10 to 4, closed Thurs (ends Oct 3).

Paintings, drawings and etchings by Ray Ambrose; Falkmouth Art Gallery, The Moor; Mon to Fri 10 to 4.30 (ends Sept 26).

Animal magic sculpture; Mid-Pennine Arts Sculpture.

2 Hammerton St, Burnley; Mon to Fri 9 to 5 (ends Sept 26).

Bhimbetka Art: watercolours of the rock-art of the Bhimbetka region, Physics Buildings, Mon to Fri 8.30 to 7 (ends Sept 25); Richard Ross: musicology photographs; John Hansard Gallery, Mon to Sat 10 to 6 (ends Oct 25); Southampton University.

Watercolours by Mary Fox and Paul Millipich; Beccroft Art Gallery, Westcliffe, South-east-on-Sea; Mon to Thurs, 9.30 to 1 and 2 to 5.30, Fri 9.30 to 1 and 2 to 5 (ends Sept 26).

Exhibitions in progress

The Creation of an Ideal: Neo-classical drawings; Festival Gallery, Aldersburg; Mon to Sun 10 to 6 (ends Sept 27).

21 Artists: The Easton Rooms, 107 High St, Ryde; Mon to Sat 10.30 to 1 and 2.30 to 5, Sun 2.30 to 5 (ends Sept 29).

Paintings and prints by Mike Exall, Elizabeth Howlett, and Marcia Lee; Linton Court Gallery, Duke St, Seale, Tues, Fri and Sat 11 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (ends Sept 28).

Julia Parry: The Old and the Derelict; Posterngate Gallery, 6 Posterngate, Hull; Tues to Sat 10 to 5.30 (ends Sept 27).

Echoes of Man and Nature: paintings and photographs by Herbert Spencer; The Old School, Bledale, nr. Knighthorpe; Wed to Sun 2 to 6 (ends Sept 28).

Break in the Seal: photographs of Handsworth, Birmingham and New York, USA; Herbert Art Gallery and Museum, Jordan Well, Telford; Mon to Sat 10 to 5.30, Sun 2 to 5 (ends Sept 21).

A Rediscovery: paintings by Kathleen Waite; Salford Art Gallery, Ordsall; Mon to Fri 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 6 (ends Sept 21).

Last chance to see Work by the Art Sketch Club; MacLaurin Art Gallery, Rozelle, Park, Apr. 11 to 5.

Music

Concert by the London Philharmonic Orchestra; Ripon Cathedral, 7.30.

Recital by the Orlando String Quartet; Orford Church, Suffolk, 8.

General

Farnborough Air Show; Farnborough Airfield, today until Sept 7, 10 to 5.

Antique Fair; Bakewell Town Hall, 10 to 5.

The pound

	Bank	Bank	Bank
	Buy	Sell	Rate
Australia \$	2.52	2.40	
Austria Sch	22.28	21.08	
Belgium Fr	66.15	62.85	
Canada Cdn	22.72	21.72	
Denmark Kr	11.88	11.23	
France Fr	7.72	7.22	
Germany Dm	3.155	2.985	
Greece Dr	204.00	194.00	
Hong Kong \$	7.15	6.75	
Ireland Pn	1.15	1.05	
Italy Lira	2180.00	1980.00	
Japan Yen	242.00	228.00	
Netherlands Gld	3.56	3.27	
Norway Kr	11.20	10.70	
Portugal Esc	222.72	211.72	
South Africa Rd	4.80	4.10	
Spain Ptas	204.50	194.50	
Sweden Kr	10.64	10.18	
Switzerland Fr	2.545	2.405	
USA \$	1.55	1.40	
Yugoslavia Dnr	780.00	610.00	

Rates for small denomination bank notes only as supplied by Barclays Bank PLC. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Retail Price Index: 384.7

London: The FT Index closed up 25.4 at 1311.3 on Friday.

New York: The Dow Jones Industrial average closed down 1.23 at 1896.34 on Friday.

Nature notes

The common and arctic terns are passing southwards along our coasts. They are sometimes accompanied by arctic skuas, who harass them until they drop the fish they are carrying; then the skuas stoop and pick the fish up in the air.

In woods and gardens, tawny owls are hooting noisily as they search for winter territories. Goldfinches are flocking to feed on the thistle heads, but many of the feathery seeds are whisked away by the wind. A late-opening flower on the roadsides is the yellow fleabane. Elderberries are ripe, and mushrooms are common in the fields.

Young frogs have spread out across the countryside. They are often the prey of adders and grass snakes, whose young are also appearing. Caterpillars of the Department of Trade and Industry are common in the fields.

Wasp wasps are pouring out of their nests and feeding on anything they can find. Some of the larger dragonflies are just beginning to fly, like the common ashna, a hawkling species with a four-inch wingspan.

DJM

Video Act

From today most English language video works currently in circulation, will have to be classified and labelled for viewing by different age groups. This already applies to videos released from September 1, 1985.

Under sections 9 and 10 of the Video Recordings Act 1984 all English language video works, except those registered with the Department of Trade and Industry since 1940 for cinema release. The work is being carried out by the British Board of Film Classification.

Portfolio Gold

Times Portfolio Gold rates are as follows: Times Portfolio 1 Free Purchase 4 Times Portfolio 2 Free Purchase 4 Times Portfolio 3 Free Purchase 4

How to play - Daily Dividend On each day you receive a list of eight numbers with forecast commercial and industrial shares published in the Times Portfolio list which will appear on the Stock Exchange Price page.

Check your overall total against the Times Portfolio dividend you have won. If you are correct you will receive your prize money stated for that day and must claim your prize at once.

How to claim - Weekly Dividend Monday-Saturday receive your daily Portfolio total. If you are correct you will receive your prize money stated for that day and must claim your prize at once.

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Roads

London and South-east: M1: Contraflow between junctions 7 and 9 (Hemel Hempstead); 50 mph speed restrictions. A2: Contraflow between Gravesend East and the B2009 at Cobham; A217: Roadworks in lower Lingswood; delays for traffic approaching SW London from M25 junction 8 (Reigate).

Midlands: M1: Contraflow between junctions 4 and 5 (Bromsgrove/Droitwich); A52: Single line traffic controlled by temporary lights between Nottingham and Grantham at Bingham.

Wales and West: M5: Repairs on southbound carriageway between junctions 25 and 26 (Taunton/A38 Wellington); M4: Lane restrictions in both directions between junctions 44 and 45 (Swansea); A38: Lane closures in both directions at Haldon Hill, Exeter.

The North: M6: Rebuilding work on both carriageways between junctions 32 and 33 (Preston/Blackpool); M62: Resurfacing between junctions 7 (Widnes) and Burnwood services; M18: Contraflow between junctions 6 and 7 (Worcester/Evsham).

Scotland: M8: Resurfacing work at junction 17; no northbound exit to Great Western Road (A82); M73: Lane closures on southbound link to A74 (junction 1); A75: Bypass construction at Creetown, Kircudbright.

Information supplied by AA

Bond winners

The winning numbers in the weekly draw of the Bond Lottery are: £100,000: 10VW 994751 (winner lives in Enfield) £50,000: 18XF 538033 (Derbyshire) £25,000: 12SN 727181 (Bucks).

Lighting-up time

London 8.18 pm to 5.44 am Bristol 8.27 pm to 5.54 am Glasgow 8.15 pm to 5.48 am Newcastle 8.30 pm to 5.49 am Perthance 8.37 pm to 6.08 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: a, cloud; b, fair; c, sun; d, drizzle; e, fog; f, rain; g, snow; h, thunder.

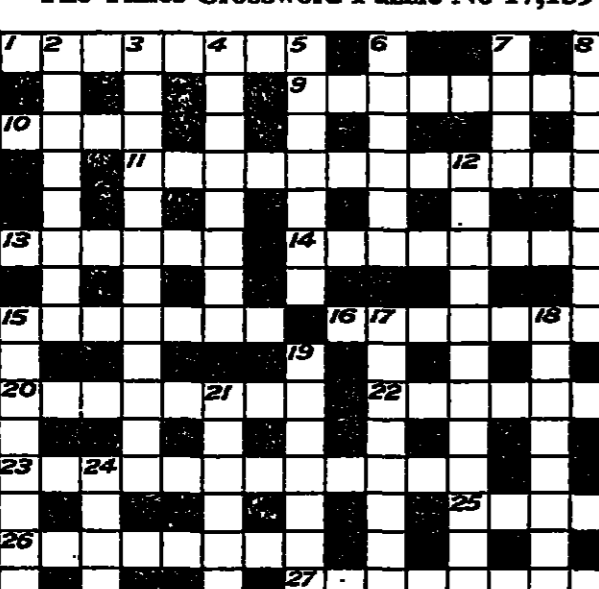
City	C	F	G	H
Belfast	10	50	50	50
Birmingham	11	52	52	52
Bristol	11	52	52	52
Cardiff	11	52	52	52
Edinburgh	11	52	52	52
Glasgow	11	52	52	52

Anniversaries

Births: Edward Albee, actor and founder of Dulwich College, London, 1966; Edgar Rice Burroughs, novelist (*Tarzan of the Apes*), Chicago, 1875. Deaths: Nicholas Breakspear, the only Englishman to become Pope (Hadrian IV, 1154-59), Anagni, Italy, 1159; Louis XIV, the 'Sun King', reigned 1643-1715, Versailles, 1715; Samuel Coleridge-Taylor, composer, Cambridge-Taylor, composer, Croydon, 1912; W W Jacobs, short story writer, London, 1943; Stegner, Sassoon, Heytesbury, Wiltshire, 1967.

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The Times Crossword Puzzle No 17,139



ACROSS

- Splendid piece of railway restrained by master in charge (8).
- Why, it's said, leaving a novelist's joint causes privation (8).
- Saki even holds it to be in the Ukraine? (7).
- One sent, reportedly, from Coleridge's town of monks and bones? (3,2,7).
- Stages in development for raccoons (6).
- Tenacious disposition of one he saved (8).
- Benediction, no less, for such an entertainer? (7).
- Darling girl seen outside island plant (7).
- Loss track of spymasters' office (8).
- Cocktail ingredients purchased originally by inexperienced bridge players (6).
- From which we may run, after showing surprise at first (8-4).
- Chanced upon India's opener returning likewise (4).
- On the shore following the text, say (8).
- The Who's Who of fish and bird in New York (8).

DOWN

- An exciting sort of rabbit-rouser (8).
- Curious type who jilted first girl friend, we are told (12).
- Set out methodically, though banned recently (8).
- One spotted speeding - a con man, some may say (7).
- Old Scottish tower containing ring as ornament (6).
- The first such politician was the Devil, said Johnson (4).
- Border planted in record time - it doesn't last long (8).
- Opposing enlightenment in art? TUC boss could be (12).
- Garment for old king receiving friends at Versailles? (8).
- In printing unit, extremely effective gambit for a worker (8).
- Guileless pope (8).
- Belgian misrepresented as being from Calcutta, perhaps (7).
- A devout old Indo-European lacking an area for insects (6).
- Wanted unlimited stake (4).

The Solution of Saturday's Prize Puzzle No 17,138 will appear next Saturday

Executive Editor
Kenneth Fleet

STOCK MARKET
(Change on week)

FT 30 Share
1311.9 (+40.9)
FT-SE 100
1660.9 (+53.8)
Bargains
2146
USM (Datastream)

THE POUND
(Change on week)

US Dollar
1.4870 (-0.0030)
W German mark
3.0321 (-0.0105)
Trade-weighted
71.1 (-2.0)

US NOTEBOOK

Deficit can
only grow
even worse

From Maxwell Newton
New York

The markets in America were rightly shocked by the huge \$18.04 billion trade deficit in July, which brought the cumulative deficit in the first seven months of the year to \$102 billion compared with \$80.9 billion in the same period of 1985.

Immediately, the dollar, which had been pushed upwards on a spurious rise in the index of leading indicators for July, dipped sharply. On Friday it was down to DM2.03 and 155 yen, still far too high a figure to reflect the horrible reality.

Not surprisingly, the bond market bounced on the news, which indicates the possibility of a negative result for GNP growth in the third quarter. The September T-note futures jumped almost one point while the T-Bond futures jumped 18/32 to 101 1/4.

The July trade result reflected a fall of 7.1 per cent in exports and a rise of 7.5 per cent in imports.

America has been living off other people's savings to a huge extent - absorbing some-

Analysis 18 Co News 19
Gilt-edged 18 Foreign Exch 19
Comment 19 Money Markets 19
USM Review 19 Share Prices 20

thing like 40 per cent of the savings of the industrialized nations.

At some point, the game will have to stop. In smaller nations like Australia, the existence of a massive balance of payments deficit eventually overwhelms the domestic economy and turns it into a recession, which breaks import demand and eventually restores stability to both the domestic economy and the balance of payments.

In the US case, the domestic economy is suffering from the effects of the trade deficit. Growth in the last eight quarters since June 30, 1984 has been abysmal, about 2 per cent per annum. But the domestic economy has been helped by massive infusions of Federal Reserve credit and by a massive fiscal deficit. So the normal connection between a huge balance of payments deficit and the domestic economy has been muted.

This has meant the dollar has remained unnaturally strong - having been devalued by little more than 10 per cent in the last 18 months - and the domestic economy has succeeded in maintaining some forward momentum.

The great fear of the American authorities is that as the deficit necessarily contracts if only because the world is awash with dollars - the rest of the world will move into recession because there is no possibility of absorbing imports of \$170 billion a year. Appeals to Germany and Japan have fallen on deaf ears because they are hoping that somehow the US will keep on borrowing in order to maintain the flow of imports and an artificially inflated standard of living.

It is foolish of the Germans and the Japanese to think they can escape the consequences of the huge devaluation of the dollar which still has to come. The US deficit on its current account is running at \$175 billion a year. This represents a total failure of policy because it is misleading the American people into thinking they are much better off than they are, while building up huge debts.

To achieve an increase of \$140 billion (the decline in US imports needed to bring the current account into balance) in German and Japanese imports, they would have to rise by 47 per cent. Such a rise is entirely out of the question. The Germans and the Japanese have undoubtedly worked this out and are hoping to stall for time, hoping the US will continue to go into massive debt in order to maintain the growth of world trade, from which Germany and Japan are key beneficiaries.

CBI adds to fears about trade and economic growth

By Graham Searjeant, Financial Editor

The Confederation of British Industry, often among the optimists about the British economy, has joined the trend to gloomier views among forecasters by cutting its estimate of growth in output next year from 2.8 per cent to 2.6 per cent.

The CBI has also revised its output forecast for 1986 down from 2.4 per cent to 2 per cent because the US economy and world trade are growing - and responding to the fall in oil prices - more slowly than expected.

Manufacturing output is now expected to fall by 0.5 per cent this year and grow by only 1.7 per cent in 1987, much worse than earlier forecasts.

Next year's growth would be enough to create 300,000 jobs, but this would only cut

Japanese cut forecast

The impact of the strong rise of the yen has forced the Japanese government's economic planning agency to cut its growth forecast for the financial year to next March from 4 per cent to 2.8 per cent.

Mr Tetsuo Kondo, head of the agency, is reported to have told a seminar that, because of the impact of the yen on export earnings, domestic demand would need to be expanded by ¥3,000 billion by budget measures to achieve 4 per cent growth.

A battle is growing in Tokyo over the need for an expansionary budget in the autumn or next spring, between members of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party and the finance ministry, which continues to take a cautious approach.

The latest West German economic forecast, prepared by the independent IFO research institute takes a more cautious view than the government, which has been looking for 3 per cent growth.

The IFO forecast suggests growth of between 2.5 and 3 per cent this year and "a good 2.5 per cent" next year.

average levels of unemployment by 100,000 in 1987.

In its quarterly Economic Situation Report, published today, the CBI points to lack of competitiveness in industry due to high earnings increases as the biggest problem.

Exports are expected to rise by only 1.7 per cent this year as world trade growth slips from 4.5 per cent to 3 per cent. They should grow faster next year, but the CBI's projection of 3 per cent growth is still less than the projected growth in world trade.

Consumer expenditure is expected to remain buoyant on the back of high real wage increases, rising 4.2 per cent in 1987 after 4.8 per cent in 1986, but much of the rise is being taken from stock or imports.

The CBI expects a balance

of payments surplus of £1.7 billion this year to be transformed into a £1.5 billion deficit in 1987, which will continue to rise in 1988.

The CBI's monthly trends survey for August, published with the report, indicates that export orders in manufacturing industry remain at their lowest since November 1983.

Mr David Wigglesworth, chairman of the CBI's economic situation committee, said: "UK exports are currently growing at just over half the rate of increase in world trade generally. The way to improve our market share is by ensuring our design, quality, delivery and after-sales service are better, our productivity is higher and our cost, price and pay increases are lower than our overseas rivals."

Inflation is expected to rise slightly to 3.3 per cent for this year, and to increase further to an average of 4.2 per cent for the whole of 1987.

The CBI's greater pessimism is shared in an Institute of Directors survey of 200 members which showed a rapid deterioration in confidence.

But a new forecast from the Midland Bank presents a much more hopeful view of the economy. The Midland expects strong consumer spending and higher investment to bring 3 per cent growth in both 1987 and 1988, with inflation falling back again to 2.5 per cent in 1988.



David Wigglesworth: pay rises must be lower than rivals'

Tinco asks court to wind up ITC

By Richard Lander

Tinco Realisations, the organization set up by 11 London Metal Exchange (LME) brokers owed millions of pounds by the International Tin Council (ITC), is to petition the High Court to wind up the council and appoint a liquidator.

The unanimous decision, reached at a meeting on Friday, followed legal advice that the ITC is an unincorporated body and its 22 member states are liable for its debts incurred after the collapse of the tin market last year.

Mr Michael Arnold, a partner in the accountant Arthur Young and Tinco's leader, yesterday put the brokers' debts at a minimum of £160 million plus interest. If a challenge by two brokers to the way the LME organized the settlement of outstanding tin contracts was successful, that figure could double, he said.

Mr Arnold said Tinco had been in close touch with the banks and expected them to fully support the petition.

Indications that political uncertainties in South Africa are beginning to bite have brought a lower economic growth forecast for the next five years, from the Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU). The EIU has cut its projection of real gross domestic product growth between this year and 1990 from a previous 4.2 per cent a year to 3.3 per cent.

It says: "After a long period in which political uncertainties appeared to have only a marginal impact on the domestic economy, there are signs that growth prospects are beginning to suffer."

While comprehensive or mandatory sanctions are not an immediate prospect, it says external pressure is likely to increase gradually.

South Africans consumers are growing more uneasy about the future. The EIU says: "Sluggish sales of durable goods and new housing can be explained by weak income growth and fears of unemployment, but could also reflect deeper uncertainties."

South Africa economic prospects downgraded

By Our City Staff

However, the report says that an expansionary public spending package and the weakness of the rand, could stimulate exports. But the EIU is still more optimistic than South Africa's Reserve Bank governor, Dr Gerhard de Kock. In an address to the bank's stockholders, he put GDP growth for this year at no more than 1 to 2 per cent, against an EIU estimate of 2.8 per cent.

Neither Barings nor YTV will be instituting action against the multiple applicants. "We are not conducting a moral crusade but we will cash some of our cheques to try to recoup some of the money spent processing the applications," Mr Lupton said.

Analysts said the YTV flotation proved that the public still had a healthy appetite for heavily-promoted share issues such as the forthcoming Trustee Savings Bank offer, despite recent gyrations in the stock market.

YTV share ballot favours small man

By Our City Staff

Small applicants in the Yorkshire Television flotation, particularly those seeking between 300 and 1,000 shares, have been favoured by the basis of allocation drawn up for the highly successful £10.3 million issue.

"It has always been a small man's issue and we went after the investor in Yorkshire who tends to be the smaller man," Mr James Lupton, a director of Barings merchant bank which handled the issue, said.

The flotation was oversubscribed 51 times, far more than the two other recent television issues, Thames and TV-am, which were 26 and 10 times oversubscribed respectively. YTV, the last independent television contractor to come to the market, is offering 75 per cent of its equity to the public.

The success of the issue, which drew more than £20 million from 126,000 investors, including about 30,000 from the YTV region, should ensure a substantial premium over the 125p offer price when dealings start on Friday.

Applicants seeking between the minimum 200 shares and 900 shares will enter a weighted ballot for 200 shares while those asking for 1,000 to 10,000 shares will go into a similar draw for 300 shares. Mr Lupton said the weighting of the ballots would favour applicants in the 300-to-1,000 share range.

Another weighted ballot for 400 shares will be held for applicants for 11,000 to 25,000 shares, while larger investors, including the 16 institutions which applied for one million shares or more, will have to content themselves with just 1.35 per cent of the shares they sought. Even then, an absolute limit of 40,000 shares is to be applied.

Sorters at National Westminster Bank sniffed out some 12,000 suspected multiple applications, including more than 100 incompletely-completed forms and cheques from one female investor, each seeking 200 shares. She is thought to have spent more than £40 on newspapers alone to obtain the forms.

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Boost for Opec as Oman cuts output

By David Young
Energy Correspondent

Oman yesterday announced that it is to cut its oil output by 50,000 barrels a day from today.

The cut, which will put production at 550,000 barrels a day, coincides with the introduction of the new output quota system formulated by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) in an effort to send oil prices back up.

The 13 Opec countries aim to limit production to 16.7 million barrels a day. Although most were sending oil larger than normal cargoes until the weekend it appears they are determined to make the agreement work and have already started to cut output. The agreement will be reviewed on October 6.

Although not an Opec member, Oman has traditionally co-operated with the cartel. Among other independents, Mexico has already announced a 10 per cent output cut.

The oil spot market will deliver its verdict on Opec's new quota system this week, although some dealers suggest that prices will initially rise to about \$18 and then fall back to nearer \$15.

In a report out today, Wood Mackenzie, the oil analyst, predicts that all new development in the North Sea will remain halted until the price of oil rises to about \$20 a barrel.

The broker's report on prospects in the North Sea oil industry says: "Although the Opec agreement has seen something of a bounce in prices, the current level is far short of that required to make the majority of new projects viable."

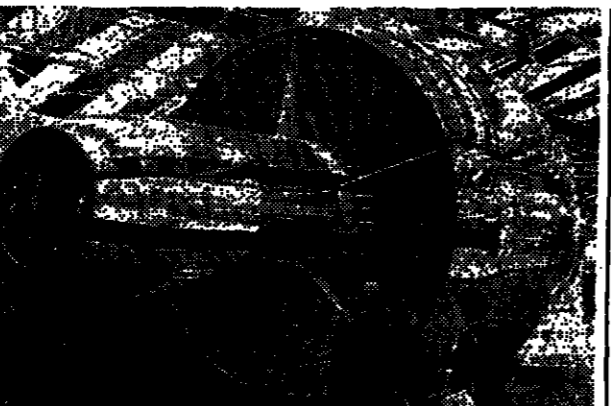
"In addition, there is still considerable uncertainty in the market with a return to a price of below \$10 still a possibility in the near term."

Since the oil price slide started in December most major development decisions in the North Sea have been deferred.

Wood Mackenzie says: "It is probable that all new projects will be put on hold until two things happen. Firstly, the price of oil has to return to somewhere nearer \$20 than its current level."

"Secondly, a degree of confidence in a sustained price level is required. If a price in the high teens can be maintained and the high volatility in the market becomes a thing of the past, life would be slightly more comfortable in the North Sea. The unavoidable conclusion is that the industry in the UK faces an extremely difficult two or three years."

However, Wood Mackenzie also suggests that prices will fluctuate at around \$15 until the end of the decade, when demand for oil will creep up.



Jet engine to cut fuel consumption by 25%

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Rolls-Royce yesterday presented its contender in the race for the next generation of fuel-efficient engines for long-range airliners.

The distinctive RB529 Contrafan engine, which could power the Boeing 747 jumbo jet and future Airbus A330 and A340 long-range aircraft was exhibited at the Farnborough International Airshow.

The engine, which could be flying in the mid-1990s, is expected to undercut the fuel consumption of present large fan engines by 25 per cent.

It forms a major part of Rolls-Royce's marketing strategy aimed at covering every sector of the international aero-engine market.

The company, beaten into the air by its American rival, General Electric, with an unducted fan engine (UDF) - a propeller driven engine - said its Contrafan concept did not need a large gearbox to

transmit the 50,000 lbs of thrust.

The Farnborough show, attended by aerospace buyers and aviation ministers, also gave Rolls-Royce the opportunity to reveal its RB550 turbo-prop engine. This engine could power 50- to 70-seater airliners at 35 per cent lower fuel consumption than current jets.

Yesterday, within months of being floated on the stock market, Rolls-Royce outlined its strategy for the future and said it had identified markets worth £178 billion.

Mr David Marshall, general manager, marketing planning and new projects, said that £70 billion of the market would be in the commercial sector, with more than a third made up of large fan engines to power jumbo jets, new trijets such as the proposed McDonnell Douglas MD11, and the wide-body twin engine aircraft produced by Airbus Industrie and Boeing.

Mr Jerry DeMartino, the vice-president for international relations of the American telephone company, MCI, makes himself perfectly clear. He will be pulling his international telephone circuits off satellites as fast as he can, and re-routing them on submarine fibre-optic cables, which he asserts provide better quality, greater reliability and a lower cost. "Without a doubt, satellites will suffer," he said.

A spokesman for British Telecom is more circumspect. "We regard satellites and cables as complementary, not competitive," he said. Nevertheless, British Telecom is investing heavily in international fibre-optic cables, and has recently been using Intelsat, the international satellite consortium, in which it is the second-largest shareholder, to move cautiously in the ordering of new satellites.

The recent failures of the Americans and French to launch satellites has raised the insurance premiums on new satellites to 25 per cent of their value, and scared off the bankers. At the same time, rapid advances in fibre-optics have cut their cost and improved their performance.

Most telephone users prefer

Express chief resigns

By Our City Staff

Mr Roger Bowes, chief executive of Express Newspapers, publishers of the Daily Express, the Sunday Express and the Star, has resigned just 10 months after being appointed when United Newspapers took over Fleet Holdings for £317 million.

A company statement said Mr Bowes had left "to pursue other interests". Mr Graham Wilson, finance director of United Newspapers, said: "I believe he left on amicable terms. There was no divergence of opinion on the future of the Express newspapers."

However, Mr Bowes' resignation comes when the Daily Express is still trying to recapture lost readers. Despite the appointment in April of a new editor, Mr Nick Lloyd, circulation in the first half of this year fell to 1.85 million, one per cent below the same period last year.

The greatest achievement since the United takeover has been a 38 per cent reduction in the Express workforce. The 2,500 redundancies cost about £65 million but should produce annual savings of £50 million.

When Mr Bowes was appointed last October, he said he had been proud of raising circulation at Mirror Group newspapers, where he was managing director before the arrival of Mr Robert Maxwell. His successor will be his deputy, Mr Andrew Cameron, who will take the title of managing director.

Fibre-optic threat to satellites

By Jonathan Miller

United States will approve a plan to build an 80,000-circuit cable called TAT-9 that is likely to cost more than £300 million.

Mr Joel Alper, president of the space communications division of the Communications Satellite Corporation, the American company that is the largest shareholder in Intelsat, said that satellites will continue to have an advantage over cables in certain circumstances. In "point-to-multipoint" communications, such as television distribution, satellites provide a unique service that cannot be economically duplicated by cables, he said.

Satellites also are capable of producing economical point-to-point communications for business customers, particularly companies that exchange a lot of digital information between sites, because they allow the bypass of expensive local telephone networks.

Rather tellingly, his own company has recently received approval from the U.S. Federal Communications Commission to buy fibre-optic cables for resale to its customers.

By 1991, the capacity of Intelsat VI will be overwhelmed by a cable that is still more advanced. On October 13, a meeting will be held in Brighton, Sussex at which British Telecom and telephone authorities from France, Spain, Canada and the

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Egypt and IMF in loan talks

Cairo (Reuters) - Egyptian officials start talks today with an International Monetary Fund team, which is in Cairo to review economic measures and consider a request for a standby loan agreement.

Negotiations with the IMF on balance of payments support have been going on for 18 months.

Diplomats say Egypt's loss of hard currency earnings from falling oil exports has added urgency to the talks. It expects to lose \$1.2 billion (£805 million) in oil revenue in the present fiscal year.

The government hopes a ban on some imports and moves to unify the multiple exchange rate system will enhance Egypt's position with its creditors.

The prime minister, Mr Ali Lotfi, has announced a ban on imports of 210 items and a new system of graded customs tariffs.

Opposition parties have accused the government of trying to raise prices in an underhand way.

The IMF has been pressing for radical reforms, including removal of food subsidies and a sharp increase in interest rates, as conditions for rescheduling Egypt's \$36 billion debt and providing new credits.

The president, Mr Hosni Mubarak, has rejected the terms, saying they would cause unrest.

Burmah prepares for future without oil

By Carol Ferguson

One of the many ironies of Britain's chequered and colourful history is that its first oil company, the Burmah Oil Company, gave birth to its biggest, British Petroleum.

A Burmah-financed venture made the first commercial oil discovery in Persia, marking the beginning of the Middle Eastern oil industry in 1908. The Anglo-Persian Oil Company, now BP, was incorporated to exploit this find, and 90 per cent of the ordinary share capital was provided by Burmah.

But Burmah's origins go back much further - to the 19th century. The Rangoon Oil Company was registered in Edinburgh in 1871 to take over an oil distillery at Dunneadow on the outskirts of Rangoon in Burma.

The company was on the brink of collapse when David Sims Cargill, a Glasgow merchant, appeared on the scene. He was a shareholder and reluctant director of the company. Aware of the huge demand for lamp oil in India, he was convinced the refinery could become a success and so he bought it, 110 years ago in 1876, for £15,000.

Ten years later, in a public offer for sale as a joint stock company, the company was reconstituted and registered in Scotland as the Burmah Oil Company in July 1886.

The difficult terrain in

Burma made transportation of key importance to the success of Burmah's operations. By coincidence, a Mr Benz patented the world's first petrol driven car in the same year as Burmah was founded. Also in the same year, the world's first oil tanker was launched on Tyneside.

But it was many years before these new-fangled means of transport reached Burmah's oilfields. Any form of local conveyance suited to the conditions was pressed into service, including elephants, camels, mule trains, bullock carts, railways and river boats.

It was not until 1899 that the SS Syriam, Burmah's first tanker, was launched - the forerunner of what became a sizeable fleet. It is therefore ironic that it was shipping that was instrumental in bringing the company to its knees in 1974.

In the early 1970s, at the height of the shipping boom, Burmah took on several ships on long-term charter. By 1974, it had a fleet comprising more than 40 vessels. When the market fell as a result of the oil crisis after the Arab-Israeli war in 1973, Burmah was unable to charter out its ships at rates anything near high enough to cover its costs.

Not only was Burmah the first company to discover oil in the Middle East, it was also



When oil began to rule: an early tanker, the Castrol oil tank

the first to discover evidence of oil in the North Sea in block 48/22. This find was uncommercial, but the company then went on to find Ninian, one of the biggest oilfields in the North Sea.

Burmah occupies a distinguished position in the history of oil exploration. Thus, perhaps the biggest irony of all is that it should finally turn its back on oil exploration in its centenary year.

This year, it sold the bulk of its remaining exploration and production interests to Premier Consolidated in exchange for shares in Premier, amounting to 25 per cent of the latter. All that remains are some oil and gas interests in

ANALYSIS

But in the first year of its second century, the name "the Burmah Oil Company" will not be a misnomer entirely. Burmah faces a bright new future, not as an oil company, but using oil as a raw material, as a manufacturer and marketer of lubricants through Castrol, purchased in 1966, and speciality chemicals, which has grown mainly by acquisition since 1981.

The hard work of restructuring the company is all but done. Once it disposes of an estimated £40 million worth of peripheral business which does not fit, and this should be completed sooner rather than later, Burmah will be left with two legacies from its past - the ultra-large crude carriers (ULCCs), and the uncommitted portions of its long-term contracts on its liquefied natural gas (LNG) carriers.

Both ULCCs are working on storage contracts, and have been written down to scrap value. The ships are now nothing more than an unpleasant reminder of less happy times.

The same goes for the LNG contracts. Burmah chartered eight ships to carry LNG from Indonesia to Japan. At the end of the life of each charter, beginning in 1998, there is a five-year period during which Burmah does not have a corresponding commitment

from Pertamina, the Indonesian state oil company, to continue using the carriers.

There will in all probability be plenty of gas left in Indonesia; the Indonesians will presumably want to sell it and the Japanese are likely to buy it, and Pertamina should use Burmah's ships to carry it. If not, it could cost the Burmah more than £250 million. It is making provisions in the profit and loss account to cover this open period.

Burmah has traditionally numbered many private individuals among its shareholders. It still has 68,000 who own more than 25 per cent of its shares. What can they expect by way of profit and dividend, and even excitement from their holdings?

The shares are not expensive. They stand on an average average yield of five per cent, and a below average multiple of 11 times earnings. There will be action in the shape of more speciality chemicals acquisitions.

"We won't maintain the pace, but there will be more," says Mr Malby. Certainly he has a fat purse and a good-sized shopping list.

Burmah is in the process of being re-rated, and that process should continue. A share price growth of 15 per cent is needed to give it a market rating, the least that could be expected.

Families knee-deep in profits

In its first year of operation, in 1886, the Burmah Oil Company planned to buy 48,000 barrels of oil in Burma from the Twizna-Yoes.

The Twizna-Yoes, which translates as "those who live off the wells", was a group of 24 families who owned the oil fields at Yanangyang, "the creek of the stinking waters".

Oil wells were dug by hand to depths of 250 feet and the men who worked the wells had to stand knee-deep in the stinking, hot and poisonous liquid. The crude was bailed into containers and hauled to the surface, usually by teams of women. It was then poured into locally made earthenware jars and transported by bullock cart to the Irrawaddy river. There it was loaded on to bamboo rafts which would drift the cargo downstream to Rangoon.

The profitability of oil refining in 1886 looked a lot more attractive than it does now. Burmah planned to pay the Twiznas £14,468 for the first year's oil supply, equivalent to 30p per barrel. Transportation was 10p and refining was another 31p. The selling price was projected at 92p, giving a handsome surplus of £10 a barrel, or just over 21p for the first year's profit.

AGA Group Interim Report

Six months ended June 30, 1986

- AGA's consolidated income after financial items in the first six months of 1986 amounted to SEK 443m. Income after nonrecurring items was SEK 663m.
- During the second half of the year, capital is being released through the sale of power assets for SEK 1,500m.
- The forecast for the full year 1986 indicates income after financial items on a level with 1985 earnings, plus nonrecurring income of approximately SEK 400m. Adjusted shareholders' equity will increase by slightly more than SEK 1,200m in 1986.

Group Operations, SEK m	Six Months 1986	Six Months 1985	Full Year 1985
Gas Operations			
Sales	2,342	2,367	4,687
Operating income	301	411	707
Income after financial items	304	540	648
Frigoscandia			
Sales	626	780	1,642
Operating income	41	60	150
Income after financial items	54	57	116
Uddeholm Tooling/ASSAB			
Sales	1,067	1,243	2,579
Operating income	82	117	156
Income after financial items	59	88	127
Power Operations*			
Sales	556	-	1,043
Operating income	80	-	118
Income after financial items	41	-	50

*Värmlandsenergi AB that became a wholly-owned subsidiary in September, 1985, was not consolidated in the six month report of 1985 but was included retrospectively in the report of the full year.

The AGA Group had consolidated sales of SEK 4,582m and income after financial items of SEK 433m in the first half of 1986, compared with sales of SEK 4,506m and income of SEK 504m in the first six months of 1985. Income after nonrecurring items was SEK 663m (1985: 511m). Consolidated net income was SEK 346m after preliminary calculations of provisions and taxes.

Income in the first half of 1986 followed the trend indicated in the 1985 Annual Report. The weakening of more than 20 percent in the exchange rate for the U.S. dollar, from SEK 9 to close to SEK 7, has a negative effect on comparisons with 1985 six month figures. AGA has major subsidiaries in both North America and South America, where currencies are linked to the dollar. At the same time, AGA has sharply increased its investments in installations, product development and marketing, and this is having an impact on income over the short term.

The forecast for the full year 1986 indicates consolidated income after financial items on a level with 1985 earnings. Income for the second half of the current year is thus estimated to be higher than in the corresponding period a year ago.

The subsidiary AB Tresor has sold its holdings of AGA's convertible debentures, which were then converted to AGA shares and, at the same time, AGA acquired remaining Tresor shares. This transaction was carried out during June and July and at June 30 the Group reported a net capital gain of approximately SEK 200m, after deduction of financing costs related to the first six months of the year. AGA now holds 99 percent of Tresor's shares.

AGA has reached an agreement in principle with a consortium of insurance companies and pension funds to sell hydroelectric power facilities producing 1,000 GWh in its subsidiaries Uddeholms AB and Värmlandsenergi AB to a newly formed company for approximately SEK 1,500m. The new company will also acquire the hydroelectric power plants producing 568 GWh that Uddeholms AB leases from SPP, AMF. The

Power Operations will continue to be run by Värmlandsenergi AB, which will purchase power from the new company at cost. Värmlandsenergi will be a part-owner of the new company, with an option to repurchase the facilities. The option cannot be exercised before 1998. The transaction is expected to improve AGA's income after financial items by about SEK 100m on an annual basis. In addition, the Group will realize a capital gain of slightly more than SEK 200m.

The Group invested SEK 615m (1985: 467m) in new installations in the first half of 1986, including SEK 450m (1985: 393m) in Gas Operations. The largest ongoing projects involve atmospheric gas plants in Sweden (Oxelösund), West Germany, France and Brazil. The amount invested includes acquisition of a gas distribution operation in the United States. Following the close of the period, three additional gas distribution companies were purchased in the U.S. at a cost of approximately SEK 140m.

Consolidated liquid assets and short-term placements increased SEK 414m, to SEK 1,935m. External borrowing, excluding convertible loans, decreased SEK 34m, to SEK 3,279m. Adjusted shareholders' equity, including minority interests and 50 percent of untaxed reserves, amounted at June 30 to SEK 5,633m, compared with SEK 4,622m at year-end 1985. The completion of the Tresor deal and the sale of the power generating plants is increasing adjusted shareholders' equity by approximately SEK 300m, following which AGA's solvency (equity/assets ratio) will be closed to 45 percent.

Gas Operations were affected adversely by the declining exchange rate for the U.S. dollar, as well as by further devaluations in Latin America and a recession in Mexico. Increased investments in installations, product development and marketing also increased cost levels initially. Sales were on a level with 1985 invoicing, and income after financial items was SEK 304m (340).

Frigoscandia's sales increased 2 percent, adjusted for the sale of the subsidiary, Fraktarna AB in January. Income after financial items, amounting to SEK 54m (37), was affected by variations in freezer sales and somewhat lower

utilization of the cold stores. The freezer operations had solid order bookings and income will improve sharply during the second half of the year.

Tooling/ASSAB's invoicing declined 5 percent, adjusted for the exclusion of Uddeholm Stainless Bar AB following the decrease to 35 percent in AGA's holding of this company. Income after financial items was SEK 50m, compared with SEK 77m in 1985, excluding Stainless Bar. The weak trend of the market in North America, together with the declining dollar rate and increasing protectionism, were the main reasons for the decline.

Power Operations had a very good first half-year, with income of SEK 41m after financial items. No accurate comparison with the 1985 period is possible, since Värmlandsenergi AB was 50 percent owned at that time and therefore not consolidated. The additional income from Värmlandsenergi during the first half of 1986 was largely offset by AGA's costs to finance the acquisition.

Parent Company

AGA AB, the Parent Company, reported sales of SEK 515m (505) and income, before provisions and tax, of SEK 432m (425), including nonrecurring income of SEK 214m from the sale of the AGA share warrants received from AB Tresor.

During the first half of the year the Parent Company invested SEK 73m (40) in new installations. Liquid assets and short-term placements rose SEK 186m, to SEK 998m, and the Company's external borrowing, excluding convertible loans, rose SEK 110m, to SEK 1,358. As a result of the conversion of, primarily, the convertible debentures held by AB Tresor, there was an increase in the number of AGA AB shares of 7.5 million, to 45,562,544 at June 30. With the completion of the Tresor transaction, the number of shares is being increased by an additional 1.5 million. The remaining debentures outstanding are convertible to 0.5 million shares.

Consolidated Income Statement, SEK m (unaudited)	Six Months 1986	Six Months 1985	Full Year 1985
Sales	4,582	4,506	9,755
Operating expenses, etc.	-3,810	-3,695	-8,149
Normal depreciation	-288	-236	-527
Operating income	484	575	1,068
Dividends, etc.	23	16	25
Net interest items	-41	-49	-103
Exchange rate adjustments	-25	-16	10
Income after financial items	443	501	911
Non-recurring items, net	220	7	-4
Income before provisions and tax	663	511	907
Minority interest	-39	-	-86
Provisions	-164	-	-325
Tax	-114	-	-159
Consolidated net income	546	-	537

Consolidated Balance Sheet, SEK m (unaudited)	June 30 1986	Dec 31 1985
Assets		
Liquid assets and investments	1,999	1,341
Accounts receivable, trade	1,582	1,601
Other current accounts receivable, etc.	379	451
Inventories	1,055	1,061
Total current assets	4,828	4,656
Long-term accounts receivable, etc.	615	671
Shares	446	401
Land, buildings and machinery, net, good-will	7,025	6,759
Total fixed assets	8,082	7,811
Total assets	13,011	12,467
Liabilities and shareholders' equity		
Short-term loans	1,704	1,470
Other current liabilities, etc.	1,742	1,985
Total current liabilities	3,446	3,455
Long-term loans (non-convertible)	1,575	1,465
Other long-term liabilities	1,354	1,534
Total long-term liabilities	2,929	3,000
Convertible loans	26	109
Minority interest	568	615
Unpaid reserves	1,752	1,582
Share capital	1,150	957
Legal reserves and free reserves	2,805	1,795
Consolidated net income	546	537
Total shareholders' equity	4,290	3,099
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	13,011	12,467

Leningrad August 26, 1986

AGA Aktiebolag
Marcus Storch, President



AGA AB S-18181, Lidingsö, Sweden

GILT-EDGED

Why things are worse than they look in UK

Seldom has a West German central bank council's meeting been so eagerly awaited. Press coverage of the state of the German economy mushroomed and economists, long used to the intricacies of the US Federal Reserve system, struggled with their inadequate or, even, non-existent German. The gilt-edged market has clutched at straws before but these have never been Teutonic ones.

A week before, it had been American interest rates that had captured the headlines. The US authorities reacted to more news of a weak economy in the only way open to them - but with surprising speed - by trimming the discount rate by half a point. Relatively firm sterling and oil prices led to some revving of engines in the money markets, but the Bank of England made it clear that the lights would stay at red for the time being. No cut in base rates yet has become the familiar refrain from the Bank over the period traditionally called summer.

In the event last Thursday's German central bank meeting resulted in the usual terse message - "credit policies unchanged" - leaving the markets with a further two weeks to speculate on German policy and to make sure that they knew the difference between the Lombard rate and the discount rate.

The German central bank no doubt feels aggrieved at the attention it is receiving and the pressure under which it is being put. Domestic economic considerations really do not point to a further cut in rates. The economy is picking up nicely and monetary growth - still taken extremely seriously in Frankfurt - is above target. Inflation may be in negative territory, but wage settlements are uncomfortably high.

The pressure is largely political and largely American. It stems in part from the wish to see an import-intensive locomotive, but it also stems from annoyance that the Germans appear unwilling to lead international efforts to rectify global imbalances.

A German discount rate cut is likely this month in response to further upward pressure on the currency, notably within the European Monetary System. There have also been signs that monetary policy is fast becoming a domestic political issue and the German central bank, unwilling to be caught in electoral crossfire, will wish to defuse any nascent controversy.

Another American cut is possible next month too, should the August figures due

shortly confirm that the US economy remains flat (as we think they will). The Fed, increasingly apprehensive - even panicky - about the health of the economy and domestic banking system, is unlikely to hesitate to make another cut, especially ahead of the annual IMF conference.

But even if the Germans do cut, the Bank of England is unlikely to show immediate enthusiasm - as many are at present hoping - for participating in this trend to lower world rates.

Lower world rates have helped - and will help - to make lower domestic rates possible, but the Government will choose the time - and this time may be further away than many think. Why is the scope so limited when on any basis - historic, real, comparative - interest rates are so high? The answer is that British economy has not solved the problems which have for some time made it unique. Indeed, at the moment appearances are deceptive - things are worse than they look.

Inflation is at its lowest level since 1967 and the July figures showed an unexpected fall to below 2½ per cent, but earnings growth has stayed at 7½ per cent and seems unlikely to fall appreciably over the next 12 months.

Inflation may be low, but this is the product of favourable, one-off influences. The underlying rate, in fact, is about 2 per cent higher. Moreover, the exchange rate - an essential ingredient in the past of the Chancellor's counter-inflation strategy - is looking pretty sickly at the moment, despite the rebound of oil prices towards \$15 a barrel and the receding of the political anxieties which moved centre stage in July. Given this, to reduce the currency's interest rate backing is a step that the Government may not wish to risk at present.

Monetary growth - in terms of M3 - has eased back from the average monthly increase of 2½ per cent recorded over the March-June period. In July it rose by a meagre 0.1 per cent and in August (figures for which are out on September 9) we expect a rise of ¼ per cent. But again the underlying trend is worse than the recorded figures.

The average monthly increase in bank lending over the past three months has been £2.3 billion - 60 per cent higher than the average over the same period last year. The personal sector's appetite for credit appears insatiable, although all parts of the economy - from agriculture to services - wish

to borrow heavily at the moment.

Monetary growth has slowed because the Bank of England has again overfunded - so debt in excess of the public sector borrowing requirement. But this can only be a temporary expedient and the official aim is to just fund the PSBR over the year as a whole - "no more, no less," said Mr Nigel Lawson at Mansion House last autumn. When overfunding ends, monetary growth will pick up again.

This funding policy has obscured one of the pieces of good news over the past few months - the low PSBR figures. The July figures were typical. A repayment of £226 million was recorded when the market was expecting borrowing of up to £500 million.

Lower oil revenues will make the 1986-87 second-half PSBR much higher than usual but, even so, an oil price well below the Chancellor's assumption of \$15 a barrel is now unlikely to raise fears of an overshoot. Overfunding is taking place now because the authorities wish to avoid putting pressure on the market later in the financial year. A light touch will be needed during the British Gas sale and in the early new year tax-gathering season. Overfunding now means underfunding later.

The significance of the British Gas sale should not be understated. The revenue it will raise this year is crucial to keep the expenditure plans on track, which in turn are required if income tax is to be cut substantially in the next Budget. Beyond that, the authorities pretty sickly at the moment, despite the rebound of oil prices towards \$15 a barrel and the receding of the political anxieties which moved centre stage in July. Given this, to reduce the currency's interest rate backing is a step that the Government may not wish to risk at present.

Despite the growing international perspective being adopted by the gilt-edged market, it would be unwise to lose sight of the domestic issues. Base rates can come down in coming months - though neither as soon nor as substantially as the optimists would have it - and there should be a sunny break in the funding clouds as well.

Despite this, the recent market highs notched up in April are unlikely to be challenged, especially if the forecast sunny spell is largely ignored by investors pouring at the election storm-clouds which are still on the horizon - but heading this way.

Ian Harwood and John Shepperd
The authors are economists at stockbroker Rowe & Pitman, Mullens & Co.

RESULTS

TODAY - Interims: Abbey Panels Investments, Acorn Computer Group, Church & Co. A Jones and Sons, Macfarlane Group, Clansmen. **Finals:** Clogau Gold Mines, Flogas, Thermax Holdings.

TOMORROW - Interims: James Beattie, Brammer, Evans Halshaw, Exco International, Hyman, IMI, Morank Systems, Sharpe & Fisher, Stai-Plus Group, Western Motor Holdings, Wickes. **Finals:** Clarke Hooper Consulting Group, Minerals Oil and Resources Shares Fund, Palmerston Investment Trust.

WEDNESDAY - Interims: Cement-Roadstone Holdings, Combined Leasing Finance, James Fisher and Sons, Guardian Royal Exchange, Instem, Lambert Howarth, Metal Closures Group, James Neill, P&O, H and J Quick Group, Sound Diffusion, Steel Burrill Jones, Sun Alliance and London Insurance, Wates City of London Properties, Wilson (Connolly) Holdings, MBLA Consolidated Copper Mines (quarterly). **Finals:** Caledonian Offshore.

THURSDAY - Interims: Anglo American Gold Investment Co., Babcock International, Buzzi, Cadbury Schweppes, Collins (William), Kleinwort, Smaller Companies' Investment Trust, Linrad, MacLellan (P&W), Pentos, Petranol, Portals Holdings, Finals: Bracken Mines, Industrial Finance and Investment Corporation, Kinnross Mines, Owen and Robinson, Unisel Gold Mines, Winkelhak Mines.

FRIDAY - Interims: Derek Crouch, Elys (Wimbledon), Gibbs and Dandy, Home Counties Newspapers Holdings, Oilfield Inspection Services, Finals: Framlington Group, Magnet Materials Group, Second Alliance Trust.

USM REVIEW

Americans go on show to tap British investment

It is commonly thought in the City that American shares on the unlisted securities are unpopular with investors.

Objections to buying these shares are based on the view that companies operating in the US are too far away to be adequately followed by analysts. Americans, it is felt, are exploiting London investors by raising money more cheaply than they could at home.

The strength of the last argument has been undermined by spectacular flops at the time of issue, so that the ratings on which US companies can be floated has declined.

To overcome criticism, companies have organized visits for analysts to the US. A number of USM companies based on the East coast organized in June a seven-day visit entitled 'The London Connection' for a party of analysts and fund managers.

CVD Incorporated was one of the companies involved and it stands on a rating proving that investors are willing to pay highly for an attractive stock - even if it is based in the United States.

The company has announced its preliminary figures which showed pretax profit up 31 per cent at \$2.09 million (£1.40 million) in the year to June. This was especially creditable, given that the company incurred expensive relocation costs during the year.

It principally manufactures two materials: zinc selenide and zinc sulphide, which are used in infra-red optical devices.

The products are used in defence and commercial fields. The company's aim is to become one of the leading speciality material manufacturers and demand continues as lasers in particular and electro-optics in general are

incorporated in an increasing range of products.

The outlook for the coming year is a continued strong performance. Phillips & Drew, the company's broker, estimates that pretax profits for 1986-87 will rise to \$2.9 million and to \$3.9 million in 1987-88.

Earnings per share for next year, it says, should reach 8.3p, leaving the price earnings ratio on a premium rating of 20 times.

Investors looking for cheaper shares in the US would do well to consider two others also in the electrical sector - Infrared and Bortland International.

Infrared designs and manufactures infra-red detectors, with a leading position in the commercial market and it wants to expand in the much larger military market.

Market estimates suggest pretax profits of \$1 million for the year to next February,

leaving the shares on a prospective price/earnings ratio of 13.5 times.

Bortland is a new member of the USM and is one of the largest independent publishers of microcomputer software in the world. Products range from educational to business applications, thus cushioning the company from changes in fashion in any one of its products.

The shares have excellent growth potential; pretax profits could reach \$12.5 million in the year to next March, compared with \$8.7 million last year.

Earnings per share on this basis should be 10.3p, giving a prospective price earnings ratio of 12.1 times - a rating which is too modest.

Isabel Unsworth

The author is a member of the smaller companies unit at Phillips & Drew.

Treasury delay on EEC HQ

By Anne Warden

Treasury policies may be hampering Britain's bid for that could be the first EEC institution with headquarters here, according to a researcher studying the financial implications of the campaign.

Dr Carol Cosgrove, who is examining rival bids from London, Strasbourg, Munich and The Hague, which all hope to become the base for the proposed European Community Trademark Office, said at the weekend: "The crucial question is not knowing how much the Government is going to put on the table."

So far London's proposal has been considered the frontrunner. It is due to be put to the European Commission by September 30. Mr Geoffrey Patie, Minister of State for Industry and Information Technology, last week met the developers of the four London sites which the Government is considering.

It is thought that the issue may go as high as the Cabinet for consideration.

Dr Cosgrove said that the West German government and the state of Bavaria backing the Munich bid, for example, were offering incentives such as free land.

Suggestions for British measures had included Crown lease or Property Services Agency involvement, Dr Cosgrove said, but added: "We do not know what the Treasury is going to do."

The four sites are St Katharine's Dock, east London (developer: St Katharine's by the Tower); Harrow, Middlesex (Harrow Borough Council and County and County Properties); Croydon (Croydon Borough Council); and Cockspur Street, central London (Speyhawk).

The Department of Trade and Industry has said that a decision is likely to be made this week but would probably not be disclosed until the end of September.

Indonesia buys US aircraft in £227m deal

Jakarta (AP-Dow Jones) - The Indonesian government has signed an agreement to buy 12 F-16 fighter aircraft for \$337 million (£227.7 million) from General Dynamics of the United States, General Benny Murdani, the Indonesian armed forces commander, said.

The agreement ended a fierce competition between General Dynamics and the makers of the French Mirage 2000 fighter.

COMMENT

Jobless: the wonder cure that isn't

Would cutting the retirement age of men to 60, as a measure to bring equality between the sexes, be an economical way of cutting unemployment? Some readers pressed this argument in response to suggestions in this column two weeks ago that a crash programme of successive short-term measures, limited in both time and cash, might break the logjam between high unemployment, high taxes and low growth.

Changing retirement ages would hardly fall into that category. It would involve long-term and largely irreversible costs, both to the economy as a whole and to the state - and hence to the proportion of output diverted through taxation.

This is precisely the sort of change that has to be thought through and measured with extreme care to gauge its long-term consequences.

Beth Hammond and Nick Morris, of the Institute of Fiscal Studies, report the results of a study in the latest issue of Fiscal Studies. Their object was to estimate the tax costs of equalizing the retirement ages of men and women. It was not, they discovered, an easy task.

Achieving equality by allowing men full social security pensions at 60 is the only case likely to cut the dole queues. Even then, allowing for existing unemployment, long-term sickness, unmeasured part-time working and self-employment, the numbers going out of work could easily be as low as 500,000. The IFS study estimates the gross cost to the Exchequer, with many caveats, at between £4.5 billion and £6 billion a year.

The net fiscal cost depends crucially on exactly how many of the jobs vacated by those who retire are filled, at the end of the chain, by those presently on the unemployment register. There is little reason to expect one-for-one replacement, unless you think that employers regard people as homogeneous.

The general conclusion of the IFS study is that "equalizing the pension age at 60, even with generous assumptions about the savings from replaced jobs, is expensive in terms of additional benefits and forgone taxes." Assuming 50 per cent replacement gives an annual net cost of about £1.6 billion, implying a cost of more than £6,000 per job per year. If the unemployed replaced three quarters of those who retired early, however, the net tax cost might be nothing at all. That might encourage modest experiments on other grounds, but hardly seems a wonder cure for unemployment.

The cost to the state is only one consideration. It can be argued, for

instance, that reducing the supply of labour achieves nothing, since the present level of unemployment is the lowest compatible with low inflation and, if it were not, it would be better to raise demand to cut the dole queues. This may not be realistic when wages are rising so fast despite record unemployment. It is certainly true, however, that reducing the numbers wanting work in this way is a second-best solution to unemployment.

Even in the most favourable IFS case, there is little scope for the tax burden to fall, encouraging growth to accelerate the flow of new jobs. The logjam is still there. All that would have happened is that one group of poor people depending on income raised through taxation would have been replaced by another. Older people might think it better to give up their jobs for the young, but there is no obvious benefit to overall output - the central economic problem of unemployment.

Traditionally, a higher proportion of people have worked in Britain than elsewhere. As recently as 1970, only four of the 24 industrial countries in the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development had a higher proportion of their 15 to 64 year olds in employment than Britain: Switzerland, Denmark, Sweden and (marginally) Japan. By 1984 a third of the total had more in work.

There is no virtue in needing more people to be in work to produce the same total output, just as there is, in principle, nothing harmful about relatively fewer people of working age producing the goods to be consumed by more long-lived retired people.

The crucial question is how the fruits of employment (as well as the burdens of unemployment) are distributed. It is one thing for the high-earning employed to support husbands, wives, parents or children. The burden is maximized when those who do not work depend on the state, requiring high marginal rates of taxation. That tends to sap incentives and economic growth just as the family - the direct alternative to taxation - provides sometimes uncomfortable incentives to earn more.

The accumulation of high personal savings directly in the hands of older people can provide a painless path to earlier retirement by choice. Relatively few have yet attained that. But, as the Scandinavian countries have discovered, the trend away from extended families to nuclear families to individualism, requires more rather than fewer people to be in paid work. Unless that is reversed, cutting the labour force means high taxation.

Graham Searjeant

COMPANY NEWS

RENAISSANCE ENERGY: A 1.5 million share issue in the City's \$15 million (£7.1 million) deal with a financial group brings the total new working capital raised by Renaissance, the Toronto-listed oil and gas producer, to Can\$40 million during the last four months.

PADANG SENANG HOLDINGS: Results for the half year to March 31 show earnings down to £244,928 (£213,620) and gross profit to £67,014 (£72,698). Pretax profit slipped to £32,591 (£39,635) and earnings per share were down to 0.34p (0.41p).

DAVID DIXON GROUP: For the year ended March 29, with figures in £000, a final dividend (3.5p) making 5p (6p), turnover £207 (15,886), gross profit 4,250 (3,184), profit after tax 1,101 (702), profit after tax 992 (628), profit after 52p (620), earnings per share 5.10 (3.3p), full year earnings £27,492,497 (15,886), the recommended offer for Dixons by A and J Gelfer became unconditional on May 6 and on June 25, Gelfer was the subject of a recommended offer by John Crowther Group which became unconditional on July 31 and is now part of the Crowther Clothing Division.

ARBUTHNOT GOVERNMENT SECURITIES TRUST: A fourth interim dividend of 2.5p per share was declared today for the year ending August 31, it will be paid on October 15.

SAMUEL HEATH: The company will be paying a dividend of 30p (23p) on October 9 for the year to March 31. There is also a proposed 1 for 1 capitalisation issue. With figures in £000, turnover 5,576 (4,880), pretax profit 507 (325), tax 199 (109), earnings per share 98.5p (65.6p).

SMITH WHITWORTH: The company will be paying a final dividend of 0.25p (0.25p) for the year ending March 31 on November 21. Turnover was £3,189,003 (£4,234,650), loss before tax £68,174 (£100,129) profit tax £27,403 (£27,500), loss after tax £40,771 (£62,329) profit, loss per 5p share 1.08p (1.50p) profit). The board has actively been looking at a number of acquisitions during the year with a view to diversifying its operating base.

UNLISTED SECURITIES

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FOREIGN EXCHANGES

Table with columns: Market rates, Sterling spot and forward rates, Dollar spot rates.

MONEY MARKETS AND GOLD

Table with columns: Base Rates, Discount Market Loans, Treasury Bills, Prime Bank Bills, Trade Bills, Interbank, Local Authority Bonds, Starting CDs, Dollar CDs.

MONEY MARKETS AND GOLD

Table with columns: EURO MONEY DEPOSITS, Local Authority Bonds, Starting CDs, Dollar CDs.

OTHER STERLING RATES

Table with columns: Argentina, Bahrain, Brazil, Canada, France, Greece, Hong Kong, India, Italy, Japan, Korea, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, U.A.E., U.K., U.S.

DOLLAR SPOT RATES

Table with columns: Argentina, Bahrain, Brazil, Canada, France, Greece, Hong Kong, India, Italy, Japan, Korea, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, U.A.E., U.K., U.S.

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Advertisement for Alexander Laing & Cruickshank Gilt Sales team, featuring 'Today, Monday 1st September' and listing various financial products and services.

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Capitalization and week's change

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted) ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings begin today. Dealings end September 12. Contango day September 15. Settlement day September 22. Forward bargains are permitted on two previous business days.

Portfolio Gold - From your portfolio card check your eight share price movements. Add them to give you your overall total. Check this against the daily dividend figure published on this page. If it matches you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money stated. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. You must always have your card available when claiming.

Portfolio Gold - DAILY DIVIDEND £12,000 - Claims required for +41 points - Claimants should ring 0254-53272

Trust the air

Table with columns: No., Company, Group, Cols or less. Lists various companies like Cory (Harcot), Airways, First Nat Finance, etc.

Table with columns: Capitalization, Company, Price, Chgs, Gr, Dr, Fr, P/E. Lists companies like 171.5m Procter, 171.5m B&W, etc.

Table with columns: Capitalization, Company, Price, Chgs, Gr, Dr, Fr, P/E. Lists companies under BREWERIES like 2,260.0m Allied-Lyons, 189.0m Ambev, etc.

Table with columns: Capitalization, Company, Price, Chgs, Gr, Dr, Fr, P/E. Lists companies under BUILDINGS AND ROADS like 39.0m Aberdeen Const, 3,600.0m Amtrac, etc.

Table with columns: Capitalization, Company, Price, Chgs, Gr, Dr, Fr, P/E. Lists companies like 28.1m B&W, 15,400.0m B&W, etc.

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Table with columns: MON, TUE, WED, THU, FRI, SAT, SUN. Lists weekly dividend information.

Table with columns: Stock, Price, Chgs, Gr, Dr, Fr, P/E. Lists BRITISH FUNDS like 2,000.0m British Telecom, etc.

Table with columns: Stock, Price, Chgs, Gr, Dr, Fr, P/E. Lists SHORTS (Under Five Years) like 63.0m Each, 12.0m Each, etc.

Table with columns: Stock, Price, Chgs, Gr, Dr, Fr, P/E. Lists FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS like 99.0m Each, 12.0m Each, etc.

Table with columns: Stock, Price, Chgs, Gr, Dr, Fr, P/E. Lists OVER FIFTEEN YEARS like 74.0m Each, 12.0m Each, etc.

Table with columns: Stock, Price, Chgs, Gr, Dr, Fr, P/E. Lists UNDATED like 12.0m Each, 12.0m Each, etc.

Table with columns: Stock, Price, Chgs, Gr, Dr, Fr, P/E. Lists INDEX-LINKED like 12.0m Each, 12.0m Each, etc.

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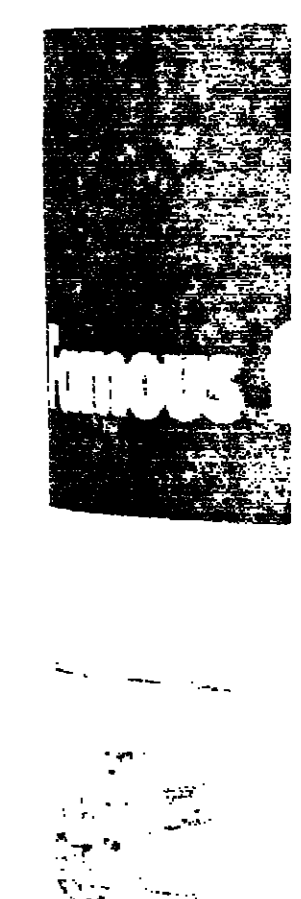
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مكاتب النصح

A SPECIAL REPORT ON
WORLD AEROSPACE

A rush to fill the air space

Farnborough International '86 opens at a difficult time for the world aerospace industry. Military budgets are being trimmed and the airlines are going through hard times. Nonetheless, the show's organizer, the Society of British Aerospace Companies (SBAC), confidently predicts that over the next 10 years world sales will total £450 billion.

There is certainly no lack of manufacturers beating a path to Farnborough. According to the SBAC, a record 600 companies, from as far away as Brazil and China, will be exhibiting over the next seven days (the show closes on Sunday, September 7). This compares with 530 at the last Farnborough show in 1984.

A further 200 companies had to be turned away this year for lack of space. This was in spite of the fact that the SBAC has built a fourth exhibition hall since the last show to give a total of 42,702 square metres of display space. It has also added 22 company hospitality chalets to make a total of 300, and has invested a further £1 million in services on the site.

Farnborough is a manufacturers' showcase and, as usual, industry trends will be apparent from a tour of the company stands and aircraft parks.

The three major Western aero-engine companies, Rolls-Royce, General Electric and Pratt and Whitney, will be displaying their latest thinking on the unducted fan. This is an engine for 150-seat airliners in which a jet drives an aerodynamically-efficient propeller to offer, the makers claim, reductions in operating costs of up to 40 per cent.

But the great debate behind the scenes at the show will be over whether the considerable investment required to perfect this development is worth it. Will unducted fans be too

noisy and vibrating? Will the travelling public accept a return to the days of propellers after becoming used to jets? It is appropriate that the president of the SBAC at this Farnborough show is Ralph Robins, managing director of Rolls-Royce, and the first chairman of the British-US-West German-Italian-Japanese International Aero Engines consortium.

Developments in carbon fibres and other composite materials as a replacement for the traditional aviation metals will also feature large at the show. Composite materials are already included in the latest aircraft designs in both the civil and military sectors, holding out the promise of lighter weight.

Aviation electronics (avionics) offer a similar promise of reduced costs, plus more efficient and safer flying. The

found at Farnborough will be two new sleek fighter types, the British Experimental Aircraft Programme (EAP) demonstrator, and the French Rafale. Both have been produced to be trial horses for materials and systems which will go into a generation of European fighters due to be delivered in the mid-1990s and to remain in service well into the next century.

The groups behind these aircraft are in fierce competition for the 1,000-plus orders for new fighters available in Europe alone. The daily performances by the two aircraft in the flying display will be an excellent opportunity for professional observers to assess their potential.

The SBAC estimates there will be up to 50,000 invited visitors, ranging from government ministers to defence chiefs, from airline presidents to civil-aviation administrators, at the show during the trade days, which run until Thursday.

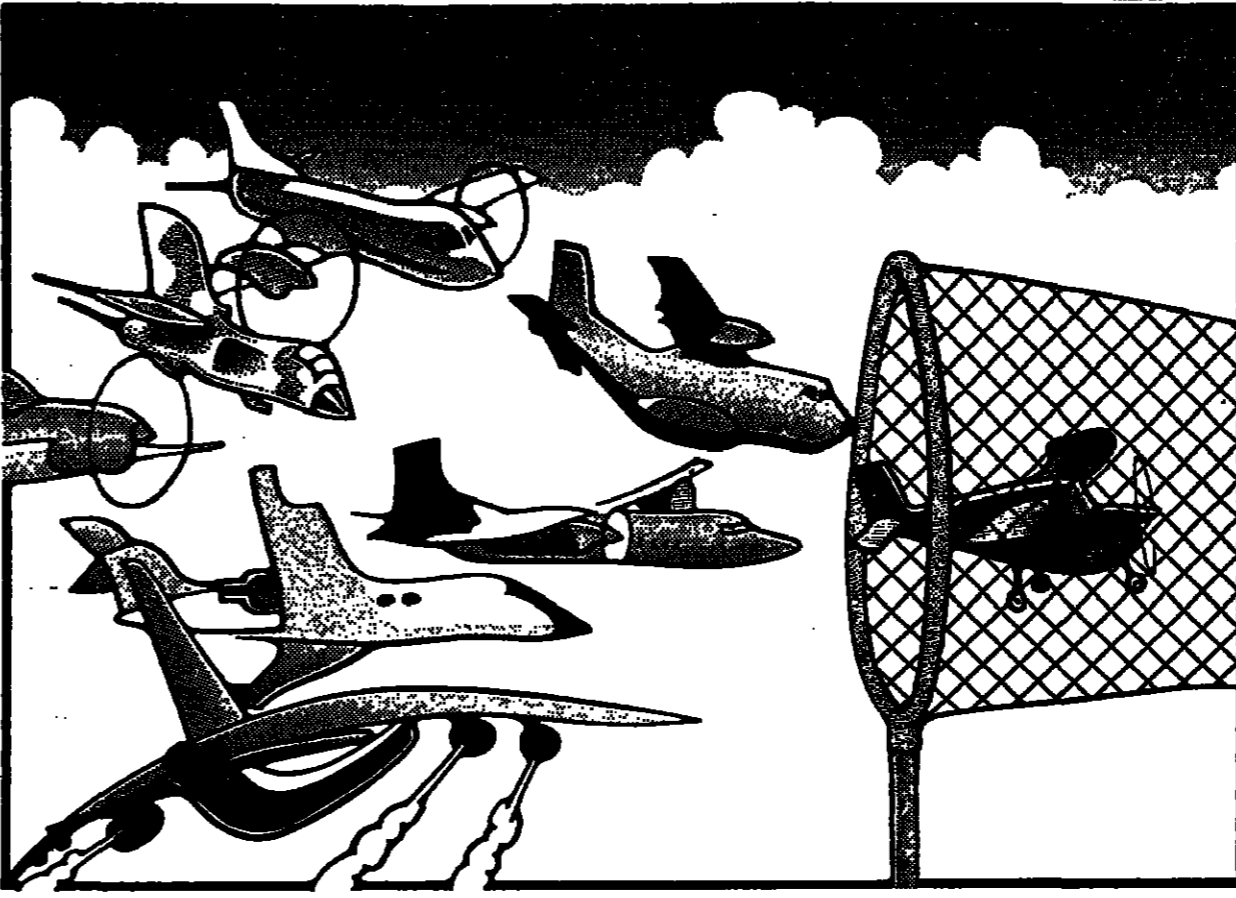
The final three days — Friday, Saturday and Sunday, are open days when up to 250,000 members of the public come in and help the show to break even financially with their entrance fees.

Few sales of new aircraft or equipment will be made at the show. Rather, the groundwork will be laid for future deals, both sales and partnerships — few manufacturers can afford to bear the growing costs of research, development and production on their own these days.

And when the show finishes and the exhibitors say their farewells until they meet at the next big air show, at Paris next summer, the SBAC will add up the cost, and begin at once to prepare for the next Farnborough show, in September 1988.

Arthur Reed

Farnborough Air Show, where the world's aerospace industry opens its shop window, begins today. This seven-page report examines its prospects



Why Britain stays in the top three

Despite considerable rationalization since the last Farnborough show two years ago, the British aerospace industry is still the world's third largest — behind the US and the Soviet Union.

Its three main aircraft-making companies, one engine company, and 300 companies producing a wide range of aviation equipment from rivets and microchips to parachutes, employ 200,000 and produce more than one per cent of Britain's gross domestic product.

In the past 10 years the industry has exported £25 billion worth of aerospace goods, and contributed £7 billion to Britain's balance of trade.

Employment in the industry does not follow the usual British geographical pattern, with most factories in the north of the country heavily loaded with work. British Aerospace (BAe) recently announced that it is to close its engineering and manufac-

turing facility at Weybridge, Surrey, with the loss of 2,500 jobs.

Aerospace still suffers from too many uneconomic sites dispersed around the country, the result of the mergers of many small manufacturing companies during the 1960s and 1970s. Rationalization is therefore likely to continue.

The industry continues to invest heavily to upgrade its plants and methods of work. Computer-aided design is now common. Numerically-controlled tools cut much of the metal, robots are fetching and carrying parts in some factories, and the industry is at the forefront of development in composite materials and in the super-plastic forming of metals.

Today the high cost of design, research, development and production, means there

are few truly all-British aircraft projects. Virtually every company in the industry has some sort of overseas partnership to help share the financial load and — it is hoped — to increase sales.

In the military sector, BAe has collaborated with companies in Britain, West Germany and Italy to produce the

The Harrier vertical take-off fighter and the Hawk jet trainer, both original British designs, are being developed further in joint programmes between BAe and McDonnell Douglas of America. A severe blow to the development of the Hawk was the crash, shortly before the Farnborough show, of the series 200 single-seat fighter version. But the programme is to continue and BAe plans to have a replacement prototype flying at Farnborough 1988.

Britain's airborne early warning programme, based on the BAe Nimrod, is being re-drawn after the development of its radars and computers had badly overrun time and cost estimates. Several overseas companies are now bidding to take over all or part of the programme, and this could result in another aerospace partnership between British and overseas companies.

Short Brothers, the Belfast aerospace company, which

has long done manufacturing work for aerospace companies in Europe and America, is making the Brazilian Tucano jet-prop trainer under licence for the Royal Air Force.

Westland Helicopters has its well-publicized link with American helicopter company Sikorsky, and it may not be long before parts of Sikorsky machines are made at Yeovil. At the same time, Westland is well-advanced in a major programme with the Italian aerospace industry to produce a big three-engine transport helicopter, the EH.101.

In the civil sector, the British industry has several smaller "home-grown" aircraft, even though it has had to look to foreign engines to power them. They include:

- the BAe 125 executive jet, over 600 of which have now been sold, a large proportion going to the highly-competitive American market;

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Ralph Robins, managing director of Rolls-Royce and president of the Society of British Aerospace Companies

Continued on next page

WESTLAND

Famous for its European Lynx. (And its European links.)

FRANCE—
40 ANGLO-FRENCH LYNX DELIVERED TO THE AERONAUTIQUE NAVALE

EH 101—
A NEW NAVAL HELICOPTER BEING DEVELOPED JOINTLY BY WESTLAND AND AGUSTA OF ITALY

BRITAIN—
128 ANGLO-FRENCH LYNX ORDERED FOR THE BRITISH ARMY

GAZELLE—
FRANCO-BRITISH COMMUNICATIONS HELICOPTER IN WORLDWIDE CIVIL AND MILITARY SERVICE

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19 ANGLO-FRENCH LYNX ORDERED FOR THE BUNDESARMEE

NETHERLANDS—
24 ANGLO-FRENCH LYNX DELIVERED TO THE KONINGLYKE MARINE

Lynx is the name of one of the world's most successful helicopters. It's also the result of just one of Westland's highly successful international collaborative ventures.

Over the last nineteen years, Westland have worked with Aerospatiale of France to produce not only the Lynx, but also the Puma and the Gazelle. And that's just one of our international links.

We've been in partnership with Sikorsky, to take another example, since the Second World War. Out of that pool of expertise and experience have emerged such well-known names as Dragonfly, Wessex, Whirlwind and Sea King. And now we're working together more closely than ever to produce the new Black Hawk helicopter.

Agusta of Italy are another company with which

Westland have longstanding and strong ties. Now Westland and Agusta have joined forces to design and build NATO's major naval helicopter for the 1990s, the EH101.

Westland is working with companies in five European countries on two new helicopter projects, the NH90 and the Light Attack Helicopter. We're involved in advanced airborne technology and

hovercraft. And we're constantly working on new projects for the future.

We call it team technology. And it works.

WESTLAND TEAM TECHNOLOGY

'Giveaway' planes flying out of Europe

Put virtually out of business at the end of the Second World War, the European aerospace industry took decades to rebuild, but this Farnborough show sees it recovered to the extent that it is a force to be seriously reckoned with in world aircraft, engine, space products, and equipment markets.

The industry has the full support of its various governments, which see it as a prime generator of technological skills. They have poured taxpayers' money into it, with the result that some products are offered at uneconomic prices, or are backed by "soft" loans. America alleges that this is the case with the airliners which are produced by the Airbus Industrie consortium, now taking around 30 per cent of the world market for wide-bodied airliners, a market that was once the preserve of American companies.

Airbus has countered the American claim by alleging that American civil aerospace products receive hidden government subsidies by way of payments for military research and development.

Whatever the truth of these accusations, there is no doubt that Airbus, and the European aerospace industry in general, is a technological force to be reckoned with today.

Two consortia have emerged as the central cores. Airbus Industrie, in which companies in France, West Germany, Britain and Spain are the main partners, with Holland and Belgium as associates, is one. The other is Panavia, formed between Britain, West Germany and Italy to produce the supersonic swing-wing Tornado.

Airbus in its early days in the late 1960s looked like the aerospace equivalent of the proverbial horse designed by committee — an assembly line in Toulouse, south-west France, to which parts of aircraft manufactured all over Europe would be sent by air, road and rail for fitting together. The partners spoke different languages and even used different forms of measurement.

The whole organization was to be overseen by politicians from the partner countries. But it worked. The painful

experiences of the British and French aerospace industries in working together to produce Concorde helped solve the problems which arose.

The first fruit of the Airbus consortium was the A300 Airbus, which, with 300 seats and only two engines, was of great interest to the airlines at a time when the cost of fuel was rising.

There followed the smaller A310 and a long-range version, the A310-300. The A300 has now developed into the A300-600, with a digitalized flight deck operated by two, rather than three crew, and the latest Airbus project, the 150-seat A320 airliner, is moving rapidly towards first flight.

Europe's aviation electron-

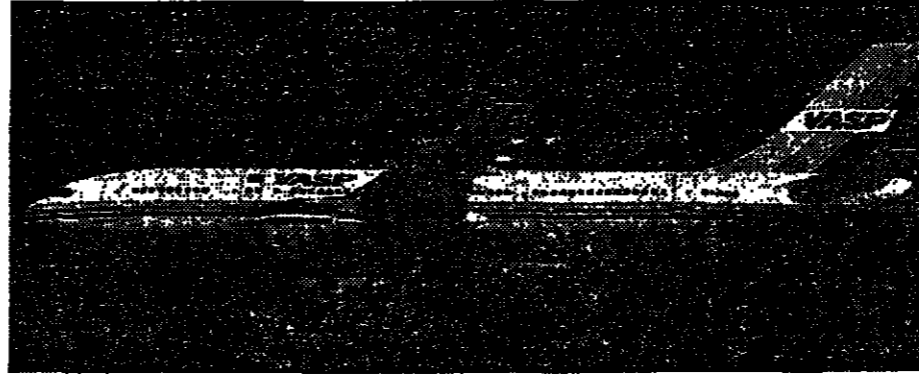
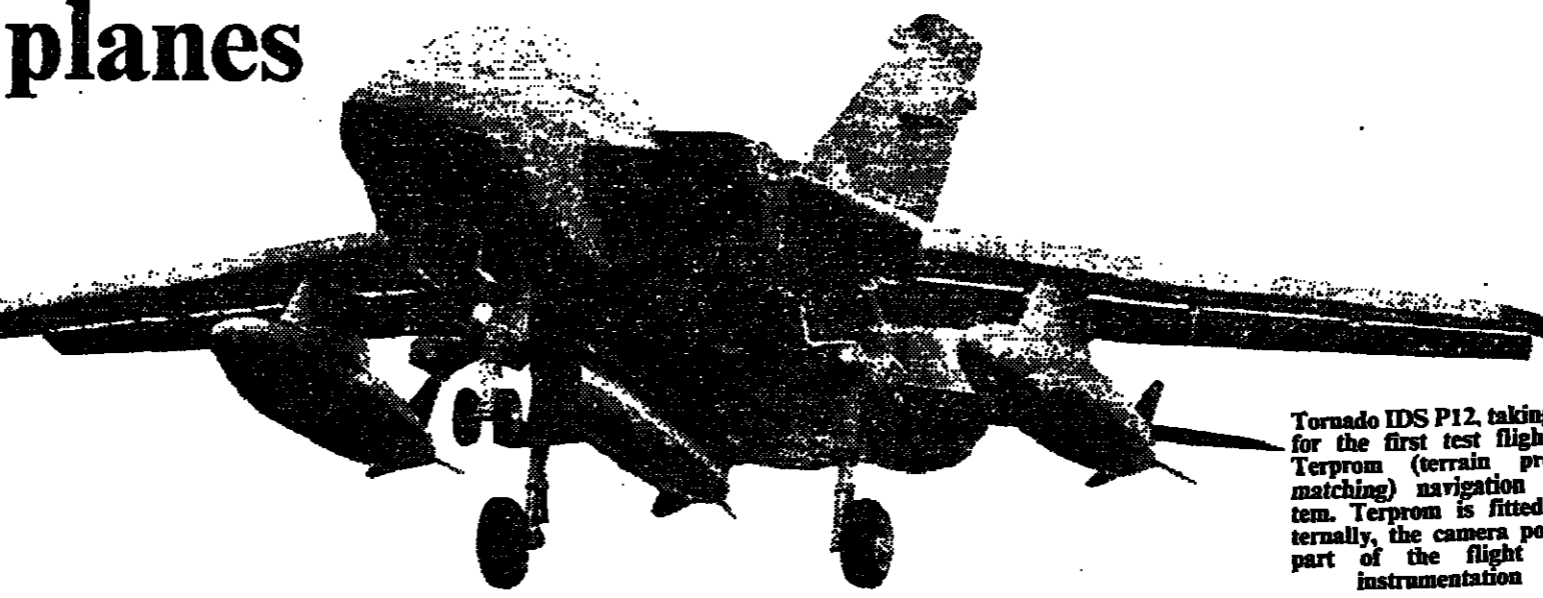
Collaboration is put to the test

ics capability can be judged by the fact that the A320 will be flown by a sidestick the size of a car gearlever, instead of the traditional control column. The sidestick will convey pilot commands to a computer, which, having analyzed them — and which refuses to act on them if they put the aircraft in jeopardy — "tweaks the moving surfaces."

Airbus already has some 250 orders for the A320, which is competing for sales with Boeing and McDonnell Douglas aircraft based on designs 20 years old, and with the projected Boeing 717, which could be powered by a new generation of propfan engines.

Airbus Industrie is anxious to expand its "family" of aircraft, and has on the design board the A330 and A340, two airliners using the same wing and fuselage design, but with the A330 having two engines, and the A340 four. Which eventually sells best will depend largely on the outcome of the controversy over whether airliners with only two engines should be allowed to fly over wide stretches of ocean.

The A330/A340 development programme will not cost less than \$2 billion, and Airbus is looking to the partner governments to guarantee



Airbus A300B2. Airbus Industrie (Europe): This product of the French, West German, British and Spanish Airbus consortium is a demonstrator for many of the advanced electronic systems which will go into future members of the Airbus "family" of airliners, notably the 150-seat A320, now in final assembly in Toulouse

Farnborough show, but a US-Europe link-up looks a distinct possibility.

The European nature of Airbus can be seen from the fact that the executive president is French, his managing director West German, while the sales and finance directors are both British.

The Eurofighter will be the next great European military project, with 800 sales forecast for the air forces of the partner countries, and with hopes of exports. The work it creates will take over from that on the

Panavia Tornado, which is beginning to run down.

Early versions of the Eurofighter will be powered by a derivative of the RB199 engine which powers the Tornado, but later it will have a new design of engine and this, like the RB199, will be a joint European project.

While participating in several partnership projects, France, more than any other European nation, has at the same time worked on a stream of its own aerospace projects. The best known of these is the

family of Mirage fighters and bombers from the factories of Dassault-Breguet, culminating in the Rafale fighter demonstrator, which will be making its debut at this Farnborough show.

The makers of the Rafale are also looking for fighter orders from countries both in Europe and further afield, and the aircraft can be seen as being in direct competition for sales with the British-German-Italian-Spanish Eurofighter.

France also collaborates

work with the Chinese aerospace industry on a 60-80-seat airliner to be called the MPC 75. At the same show the West German engine company MTU showed a model of a turbofan designated CRISP — counter-rotating integrated propfan — which, it claimed, would give up to 21 per cent better fuel consumption than the current generation of turbofan engines.

Sweden has embarked on an ambitious programme to design, develop and produce without the benefit of partnerships the JAS 39 Gripen, an advanced fighter for its own air force, and possibly for export. This will replace the Swedish Viggen fighter by 1990, and 30 per cent of it will be made from composite materials.

Sweden's other big aircraft project is the Saab 340 commuter airliner, originally a joint programme with Fairchild, but from which the American company has now withdrawn. Saab has taken over the entire production, and has erected a big assembly hall at its Linköping works to accommodate the sections which were originally made by Fairchild.

The Italian aerospace industry

A US-Europe link appears possible

is involved in several collaborative projects. Aeritalia is a 15 per cent partner in the Tornado bomber, making the outer wings and assembling aircraft for the Italian Air Force, and will be a partner in the Eurofighter programme.

The company also works with Embraer, of Brazil, in the development of an attack aircraft, the AM-X, and with Aerospaciale, of France, on the ATR 42 commuter airliner. Augusta produces a range of helicopters, the most significant being the EH101, which it is developing with the British company, Westland.

Italy's indigenous aircraft include the Aeritalia G222 military transport, which flew in 1970, and has been developed for various contemporary uses, including airborne early warning and marine oil spill control, and the Aermaacchi BM 339A jet trainer and light-attack aircraft, which dates back to 1976, but which continues to be updated.

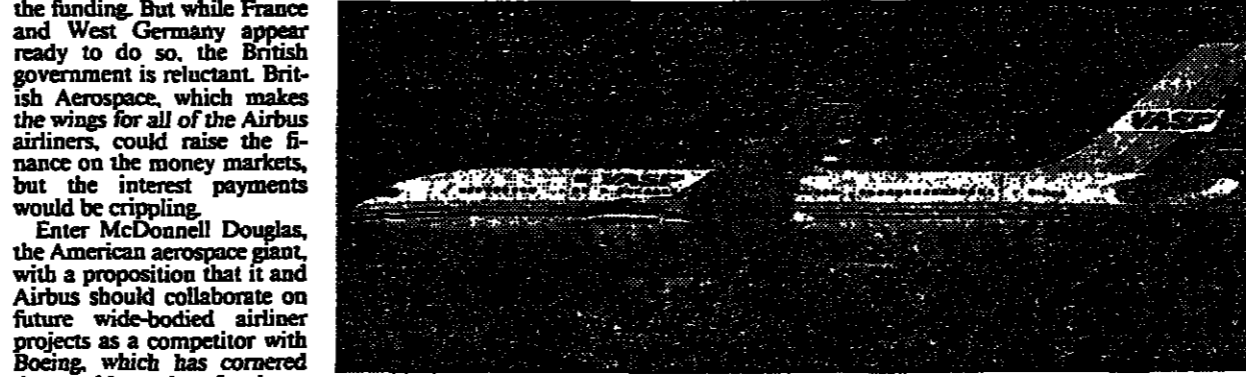
Holland is another small country with an important aerospace industry. Fokker has a lengthy history, but is looking ahead to the next century with the development of two new airliners, the 50-seater Fokker 50 turboprop, and the 100-seater Fokker 100 jet.

The 50 is already flying, and will be at Farnborough this year. The 100, with orders from Swissair, KLM and USAir, is in final assembly at the company's Schiphol factory. Spain's capability as an aerospace country is increasing through its membership of the Airbus consortium, and also as a result of the partnership it has with Indonesia to make the CN-235 transport.

A technology transfer of a different kind is that between Britain and Romania in which the latter is making the BAC 1-11 airliner in its factories, and marketing it under the name Rombac 1-11. Rolls-Royce Spey engines to power the Rombac 1-11 are also made under licence in Romania.

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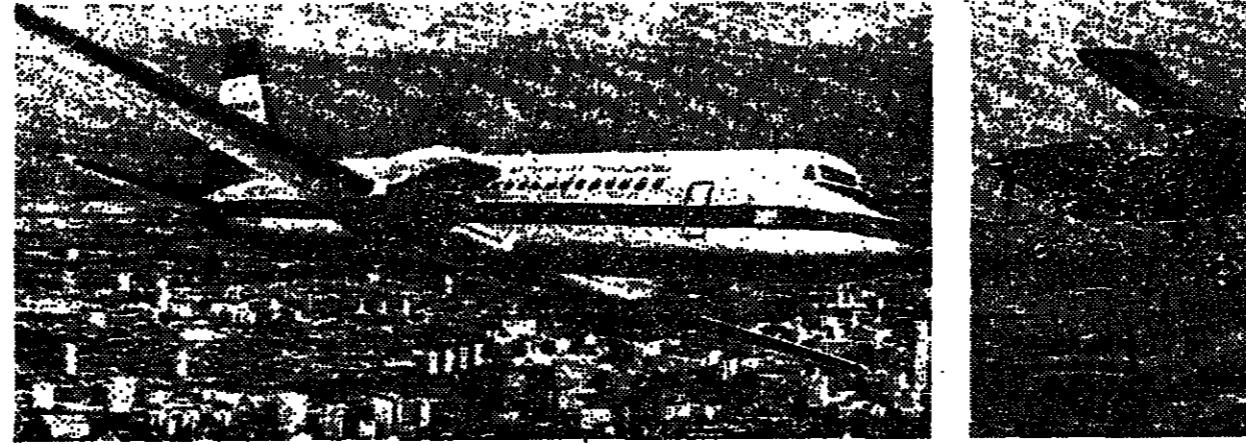
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France also collaborates



Over-flying the Midlands: the British Aerospace ATP

From the Isle of Wight: The ARV Super 2

British aerospace still at the top of the league

From previous page

● the Jetstream 31 18-seat commuter airliner, with over 100 sales;

● the Short Brothers 330 and 360 airliners, with 30 and 36 seats, respectively.

The last of the bigger all-British airliners, the BAE 748 with Rolls-Royce Dart turbo-prop engines, has just gone out of production at BAE's Manchester factories after a 28-year run.

It has been succeeded by the larger (64 seats, compared with 45) advanced turboprop (ATP) which made its maiden

flight in early August. The ATP is a BAE design — the company is investing £170 million in its development — but the engines come from North America.

Next in scale in the BAE "family" of civil airliners is the 146, marketed in three passenger versions, with between 80 and 120 seats, and a new freighter version, to be shown for the first time at this Farnborough show. At the same time, BAE has recently signed an agreement with Lockheed under which the American company will plan further freighter developments for the aircraft.

The 146 is, once again, an all-British design, but its engines and wings are made in America, while the entire tail assembly comes from the factories of Saab in Sweden. Sales of the aircraft are now picking up as airlines with routes in environmentally-conscious areas of America appreciate its quietness of operation — in spite of being powered by four jet engines.

The British aerospace industry is strongly connected with the European industry through the Airbus Industrie consortium, for which it supplies the wings. The consortium is discussed in detail

in the article on the European aircraft industry (see above).

Rolls-Royce, Britain's only remaining jet engine manufacturer, is also in the partnership business through its membership of the International Aero Engines consortium, with West Germany, America and Japan, making the V2500 engine for 150-seater airliners, and through a reciprocal deal with the American manufacturer General Electric, under which each company makes parts for the other.

This is not to say that Rolls does not have a range of indigenous engines as well. Its

latest project, the Tay, is an in-house development, and is selling well into the Fokker 100 airliner, the American Gulfstream IV executive jet, and into re-engined versions of the BAC 1-11 airliner.

All this indicates what a cross-border, highly-internationalized business aerospace is today — although this technological collaboration between aircraft companies from different countries does not prevent them fighting fiercely for sales.

And there are, still, some smaller projects which have not had to search for partners.

These include the ARV Super 2, a light aircraft being developed on the Isle of Wight by Richard Noble, holder of the world land speed record in his Thrust II car, and three aircraft produced by a company headed by Desmond Norman, including the Firecracker trainer.

Other small projects include the Fieldmaster crop-sprayer, and the remarkable Edgley Optica which, with its bulbous, all-round-view cockpit, is on offer to police forces as a surveillance aircraft at a fraction of the initial and operating costs of a helicopter.

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10 years old, and still 20 years ahead

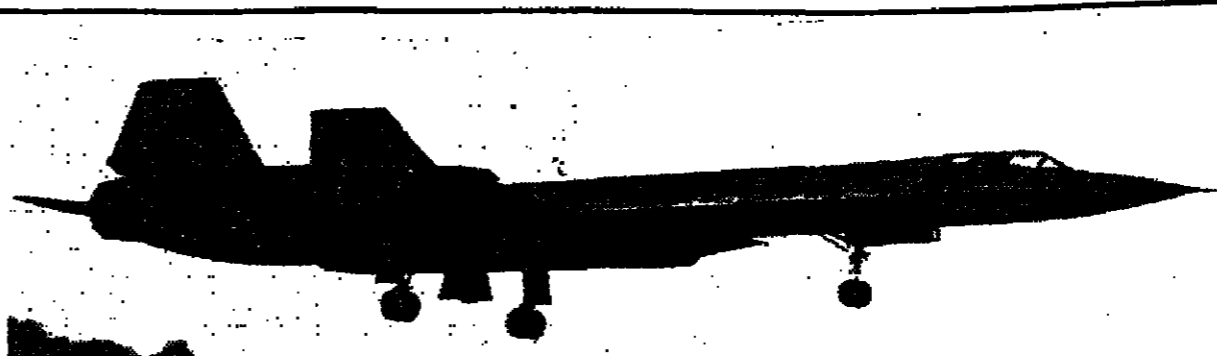
At Aerospatiale, addressing the exciting aerospace challenges of tomorrow means capitalizing on the daring and innovative technologies we pioneered with Concorde. Projects like Hermes, for example. When it enters service in 1995, Europe's Spaceplane will be the direct beneficiary of more than three decades of commitment to advanced aeronautical research and design.

Not to mention Concorde's outstanding track record of in-flight performance and reliability. But at Aerospatiale, continuity means looking further than just a decade ahead. That's why we're hard at work on Concorde's successor — a hypersonic transport that will dramatically change the way people travel, as early as the year 2000.

In cooperation with British Aerospace.

that's special, that's aerospatiale.

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Still high sales despite the air pirates

Despite the recent murderous activities of roving terrorists and some spectacular crashes, there is considerable confidence in the United States aircraft industry that underlying growth in demand for its products is healthy.

The mighty Boeing said in its 1988 message to stockholders: "The implications of an unusually high number of airplane accidents during 1985 will prove to be an anomaly in an otherwise superb record of safety in commercial air transportation."

Commitment to maintaining quality in design and manufacturing continues to receive the highest priority throughout the company.

And McDonnell Douglas, the No 2 of the western world's civil aircraft makers, said: "Commercial aircraft manufacturers generally had a good year in 1985—the best in fact since 1979. Backed by strong traffic growth and rising earnings, the world's airlines placed firm orders for 524 airliners, a substantial increase over the 395 ordered the previous year and more than double 1983's total of 195."

Lockheed, which ran into severe financial difficulties in the 1970s has recovered remarkably and this year expects to exceed last year's net earnings of \$401 million. The corporation retreated from the civil market after production of the TriStar and now concentrates on the defence sector.

Lockheed expects to be debt-free in 1987-88. At the end of the first half of this

year, its total debt had reduced to \$329 million from \$633 million a year earlier.

Boeing last year reported a firm order backlog covering both civil and military aircraft of \$24.76 billion, up by \$3.2 billion on the previous year, of which commercial planes accounted for 75 per cent. Sales this year are forecast to be about \$15.5 billion against \$10.4 billion in 1984.

McDonnell Douglas's sales last year rose from \$9.7 billion in 1984 to \$11.5 billion, of which — in a reverse situation to Boeing — more than half was from combat aircraft.

In the short term, the commercial aircraft market remains uncertain on the international front because of continuing fears of hijacking, and the impact of the Chernobyl nuclear power station disaster in Russia.

New tour markets are opening up

International Air Transport Association (IATA) airlines last year made a profit of \$600 million but this could deteriorate into a \$100 million loss this year, with consequent rethinking by airlines of their future aircraft orders.

In North America, however, prospects for high sales figures are bright. In the first three months of this year, airlines flew 20.8 per cent more seat-miles than a year earlier, compared with only 6.1 per cent more by European airlines. In the long run, with leisure overtaking business travel, new tourist markets are being opened up and people



are flying longer distances. The US plane makers are also bullish because of the ageing nature of the world airliner fleet.

Many programmes are now 20 years old or more; these include the British Aerospace 1-11, Douglas DC-9 and DC-8, Boeing 707, 720, 727-100, and the Caravelle and Trident.

The American industry is expecting that in the decade to 1994 there will be demand for 4,000 commercial aircraft, of which 1,700 will be ordered by US airlines.

Biggest growth is expected in the short range sector. US carriers are estimated to need 1,270 aircraft in the 120-180 seater class.

In all sectors, Boeing and McDonnell Douglas will have new or improved versions of existing airlines to offer. In the 120-seat class, Boeing has its 737-300, currently the company's best seller, but it is in the 150-seat market that some of the biggest sales battles are expected.

Here, Boeing will be offer-

ing its prop-fan driven 717, which has a considerable Japanese input, due in service in the early 1990s. The aircraft which Boeing claims will offer up to 40 per cent reduction in fuel burn per seat, is to form the basis of a new range of airliners, both smaller and larger than the original. The 717 will be competition for the Airbus Industries A-320, and McDonnell Douglas MD-80.

Boeing is confident that it will fight off Airbus in the short-medium range class with its 757 and 767 aircraft while in the long haul market there is still nothing to match the 747 jumbo jet.

McDonnell Douglas's latest venture is the MD-11, an advanced technology derivative of the DC-10 for use on long, "thin" routes, and it is also working with partners in Italy, China and Sweden to build a 110-seat airliner for the 1990s powered by ultra-high-bypass (UHB) engines which could save up to 50 per cent of the fuel consumed by current 150-seat jets.

Much attention is being

focused on the military side of the aerospace industry in the US and in collaboration deals with the British.

Boeing recently put forward proposals to the Ministry of Defence to sell its AWAC system to the RAF, with Lockheed teaming up with the GEC.

Hybrid plane with swivel engines

On the helicopter front, Boeing is at an advanced stage in developing its V-22 Osprey tilt-rotor aircraft, a hybrid plane fitted with swivelling turbo-prop engines. Almost 1,000 are to be built. Meanwhile, Boeing Vertol and Sikorsky are to develop jointly the US Army's new LXX family of light helicopter which will replace the 7,000 now in service.

McDonnell Douglas, which produces the F-15 Eagle — "the world's most formidable air superiority fighter", says the company — is collaborating with BAE on production of 328 AV-8B Harrier II jump

jets for the US Marine Corps, and on the T-45 Goshawk, a modified Hawk trainer.

Few all-new combat aircraft are expected to be ordered in the near future and competition will be intense. McDonnell Douglas says: "The winners will find themselves with orders involving tens of billions of dollars and production lines likely to continue for decades. The losers, because of the scarcity of new programs, will find it more difficult than ever to recoup."

"Competition will be fierce and multi-faceted. The ranks of companies attempting to win programs will not be limited to the small number of companies that are today, like MDC, prime contractors on major combat aircraft programs. Any company with large-scale aerospace capabilities and willingness to invest heavily can become a credible competitor."

Edward Townsend
Industrial Correspondent

Executive flying: the Gulfstream GIV (United States), left, powered by the newly developed Rolls-Royce Tay engine. Above, Lockheed's SR-71 Blackbird spy plane. Below, the US Robinson R22 Beta lightweight helicopter, widely used in North America for pilot training and police work. It was originally designed to be as cheap to buy and operate as small fixed-wing aircraft

Westland gets off the ground

The helicopter sector of the world aerospace industry will be well represented at this Farnborough show, with machines from America, France, Italy and West Germany on display, plus a big contingent from Britain's only helicopter manufacturer, Westland.

Westland's much-publicized linking earlier this year with the American helicopter giant Sikorsky will be apparent in the appearance of a Sikorsky S-70C equipped not with its usual US General Electric engines, but with Rolls-Royce RTM322s.

This aircraft is a testbed for the Rolls engine which Sikorsky hopes will make the S-70, in its military Black Hawk version, acceptable to the British armed forces.

Eventually, Sikorsky hopes to build specialized versions of the Black Hawk at Westland's factory in Yeovil, Somerset.

The trend among the helicopters on show is towards safer, less noisy travel, with engines that are becoming more reliable, composite materials used in the construction of fuselages and rotor blades, and with modern electronics taking much of the labour off the pilot. Military helicopters are being made to be more resistant to battle damage, and to carry a range of increasingly-lethal missiles for use against tanks.

As a result, sales are buoyant, although the manufacturers are concerned at the continuing slump in oil and gas exploration, in which helicopters have played an im-

portant role.

Ironically, two of the most important developments in helicopters will not be represented in the aircraft on display, although they could be ready for the next Farnborough show in two years' time.

These are the concepts of the X-wing and the tilt rotor, both of which are well advanced towards being proved in flight.

The X-wing is being developed jointly by Sikorsky, and is so named because the rotor on top of the helicopter is "parked" once the aircraft has taken off vertically and provides the lift for forward flight while conventional jet engines take over. The process is reversed for landing.

The tilt rotor is being developed jointly by Bell Textron and Boeing Vertol, also in America. The principle here is that rotors are situated on each wing tip of an aircraft, and after they have lifted the aircraft vertically from the ground, they swivel through 90 degrees to propel it forward.

Both of these hybrid vehicles will be able to overcome the speed barrier of around 200 mph which has limited the development of the helicopter in the past. If they succeed technically, they could revolutionize the helicopter business, opening up new possibilities for city-centre to city-centre travel, and for operations on, or near, the battlefield.

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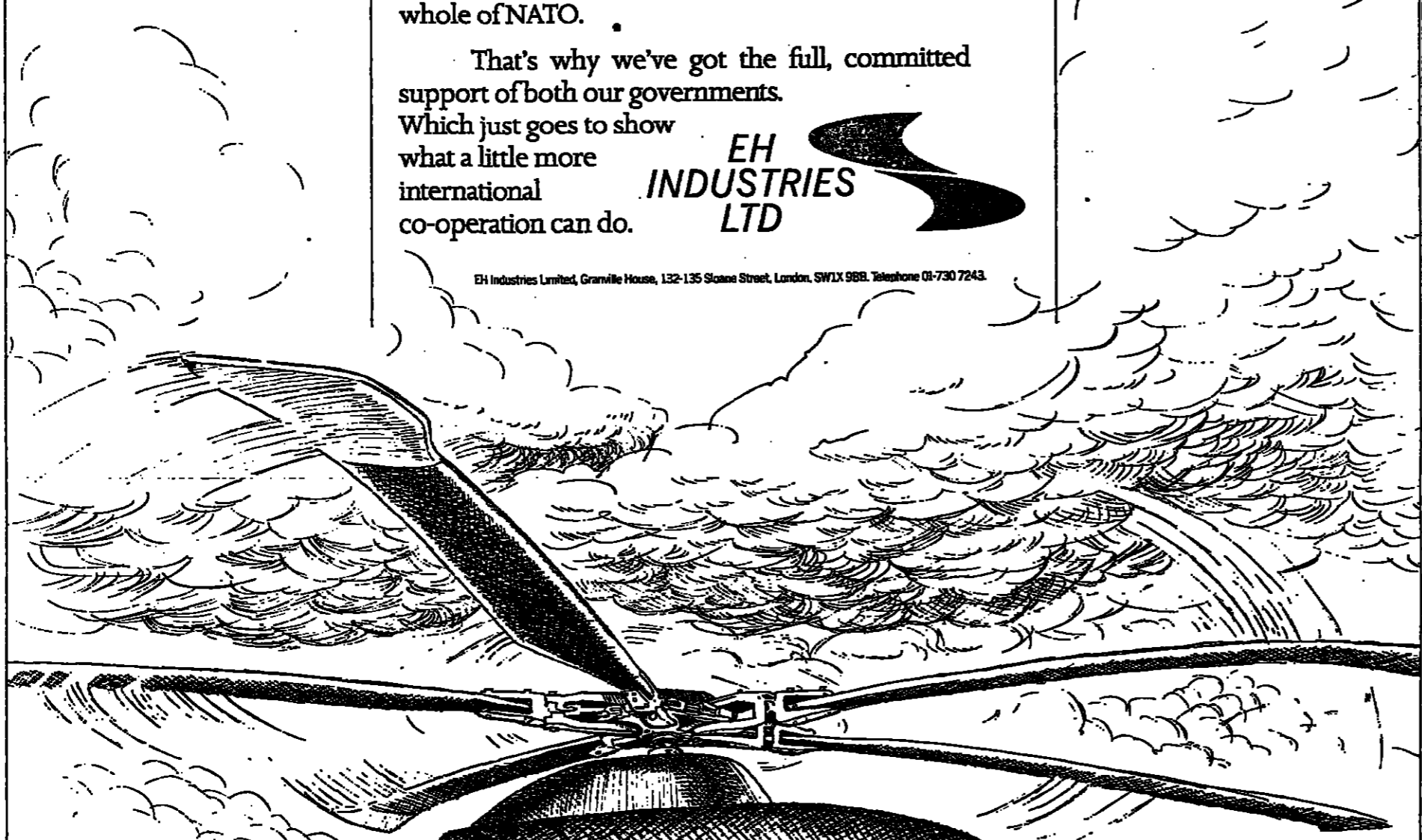
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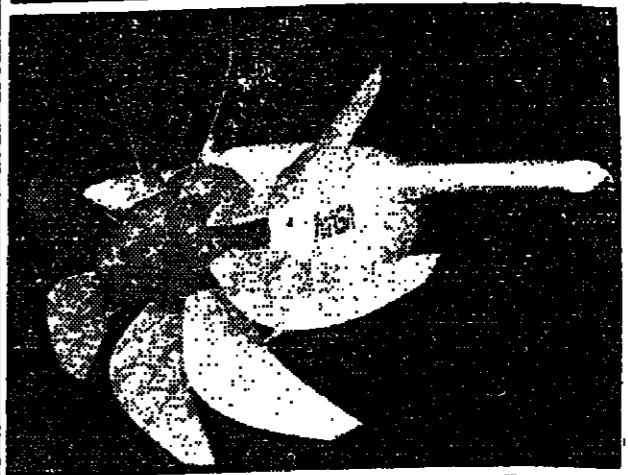


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EUROPEAN HELICOPTER INDUSTRIES

WORLD AEROSPACE/4



The propfan engine: back to the propeller

How Rolls won the big prize

Rolls-Royce, Britain's soon-to-be-privatized aero engine company, pulled off the big deal recently — the much sought-after \$600 million order to power the first 16 of British Airways' next fleet of Boeing 747 jumbo jets.

Despite some carping from the opposition that the airline had been pressured into buying British against its better judgement, there was no evidence to suggest that Lord King, the BA chairman, had received any instruction or even covert "advice" to show preference to Rolls-Royce.

On the contrary, what apparently clinched the deal was the financial package that Rolls managed to put together by convincing a consortium of international banks not only to put up the money for the entire aircraft and engines sale but to agree to a complex revolving credit.

The outcome is that BA will lease the aircraft and will not have to borrow any money.

In the aero engine business, therefore, there is a new concentration upon financing packages on the one hand and investment-spreading collaboration on the other.

Throughout the industry there is a bewildering picture of cross-fertilization; Rolls is teamed with General Electric

Pratt & Whitney, the subsidiary of United Technologies, the seventh largest manufacturing company in the US, which made a late bid for the BA order.

It was P&W that recently won the other big order for engines to power the next generation of jumbos. Singapore International Airlines have ordered 14 of the 747-400s plus four more Airbus A-310s in a total deal worth about £2.6 billion.

The other sector in which the engine manufacturers are battling for increased share is that of the "big twin" aeroplanes — the new generation of Boeings, 737 and 767, the Airbus Industrie stable of A-300, A-310 and A-320, and the McDonnell Douglas MD89.

Here again the engine scene is complicated, with Rolls-Royce and Pratt & Whitney in partnership in the five-nation International Aero Engines consortium which is producing a new fuel-efficient wide fan engine, the V2500, especially for 150-seater airliners such as the A320 and MD89 and at its lower thrust level of 23,500 lb at Boeing 737 derivatives. Pratt and Rolls each have a 30 per cent share in IAE.

The picture is bewildering

of the US in a deal which gives each partner a 25 per cent share of the other's work on big wide fan engines. Thus Rolls has a stake in the success of the GE 80C, the engine which has also provided the chief competition in the battle for the BA order.

Ironically, Rolls stood to gain £165 million had the GE engine won BA's favours, and there are those in the City of London who would claim that by spreading its interests more widely, Rolls would attract more investors when it is floated on the stock market next year.

It was the huge investment cost associated with the original development of the RB211 engine — the derivative of which has now been chosen by BA — that caused the spectacular collapse of Rolls-Royce in the early 1970s. When Rolls comes to the market, probably next May, it will have to convince potential investors that it is no longer reliant on a single product.

Despite some claims that the BA deal would sour relations with GE, it is clear that both companies need each other against the might of

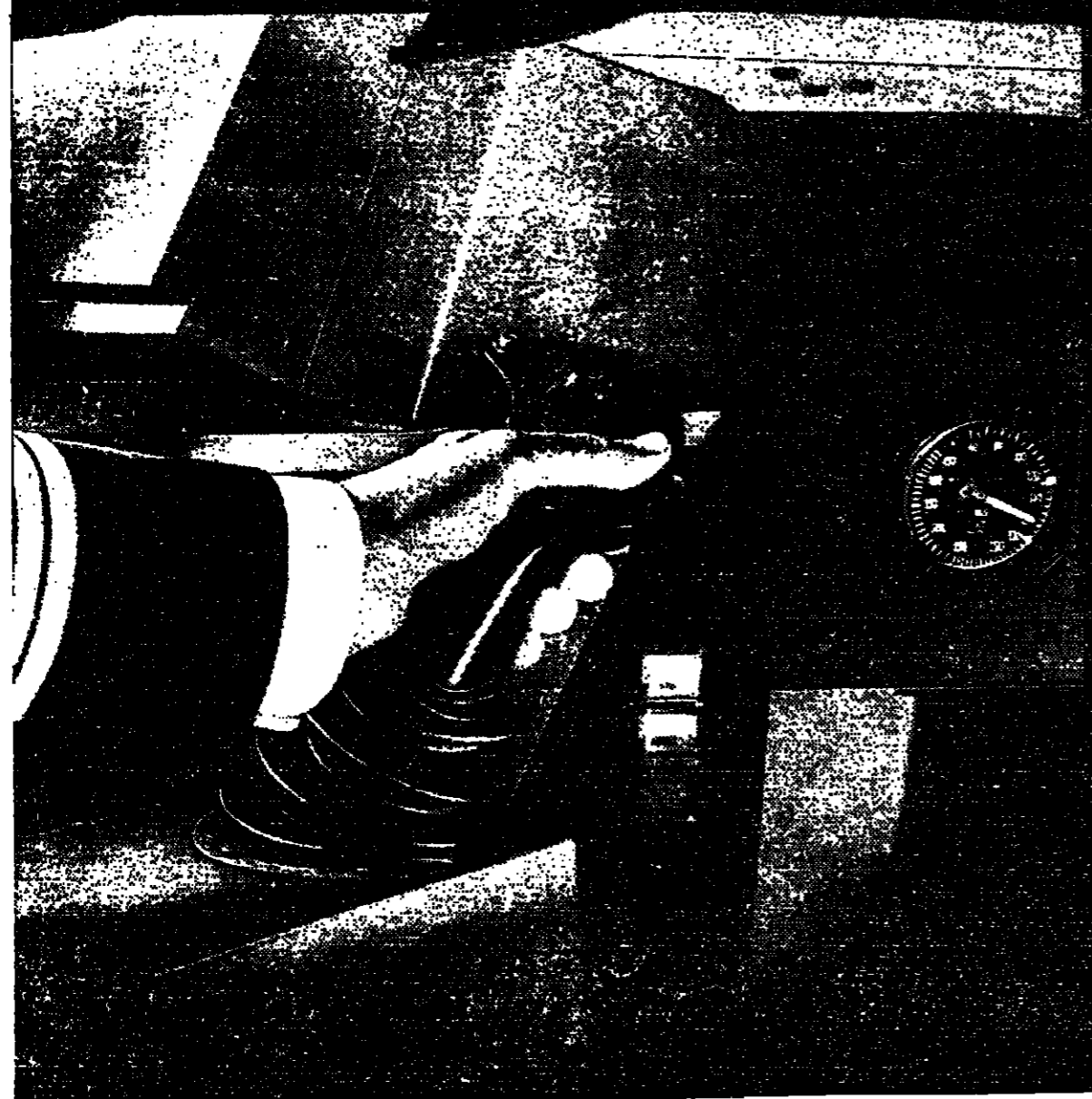
On the military front, which presents the larger amount of the engine makers' business, orders for power units for combat aircraft are expected to be worth \$67 billion in the 15 years to 1999. Rolls has a major stake in this market with its RB199, the engine that powers the Tornado, and the Pegasus, which is installed in the Harrier.

Back in the civil market, competition is hotting up to be first with a new technology prop-fan engine, which will mark a return of the propeller driven airliner probably within the next decade. Propfans, unlike the four-bladed propellers of the past, have 12 blades shaped like a ship's screw and it is claimed are quieter, subject to less vibration and have much reduced fuel consumption. All the major engine companies are committing big sums into initial development of propfans, and the concept received a boost earlier this year when Boeing revealed its plans for a 500-seat airliner, the 747-500, with a 7,500 mile range and equipped with pro-fan engines.

Boeing is already planning to use prop-fans on its proposed 717 — the J indicates major Japanese involvement — a 150-seat airliner due early in 1992 which will provide competition for the A320.

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Will this giant be on show?

Since Farnborough 84, the first ever SBAC show attended by Russian aircraft, the mighty Soviet aerospace industry has given the world three big surprises. The most recent is the MiG-29 Fulcrum superfighter, which earlier this summer presented itself openly to western eyes and cameras instead of covertly to American spy satellites.

The chances of a Fulcrum team at Farnborough, or even of a single specimen, are remote although not entirely ruled out. A Soviet Air Force team of four suddenly visited a Finnish military base in July, providing western experts with long-awaited fine detail instead of coarse deduction from blurred reconnaissance photographs.

Fulcrum (a Nato codename) contains apparently not un-nerveingly advanced fighter technology, as did the MiG-25 Foxbat when it appeared in Soviet air force squadron service a decade and a half ago. It is in fact of MiG-25 configuration, including the twin fins made fashionable by Foxbat, except that the engine intakes are in the "mouth" rather than "ears" position.

The intakes deepen rather than diminish the mystery. Nothing quite like them has been seen before. Various theories have been advanced. But first the other two surprises, both revealed at the Paris air show in June last year: the Soviet Union's biggest aircraft, the Antonov An-124 Ruslan jet transport, and

its aero-engine industry's biggest turbofan, the 25-tonne thrust Lotarev D-18T.

The big Antonov has been seen, as Fulcrum had, by intelligence satellites, and had been codenamed An-400 Condor. Nobody was sure, until its sensational appearance at Paris 85, that this giant Russian equivalent of the US Lockheed C-5 Galaxy was powered by high-bypass turbofans.

One of the great mysteries about Soviet aerospace technology had been its failure to produce a big-fan jet engine. The US and British industries bench-ran such engines almost 20 years ago, and today the international airlines are flying about 6,000 US General Electric CG-6s, Pratt & Whitney JT9Ds and Rolls-Royce

The Lotarev was keenly examined

RB211s. Now at last the Russians have an engine in this class and are using it to power the giant Antonov transport.

An example of the Lotarev D-18T appeared in the USSR pavilion at Paris, and was keenly examined by western engine men. Probably a three-shaft, it appears to have so-called active clearance control, an advanced feature of the latest versions of the big western turbofans.

Active clearance-control aids efficiency and fuel economy by automatically minimizing the gap between

the engine's high-pressure turbine blades and their surrounding shroud. Hot air bled from the compressor regulates the expansion and contraction of the engine casing whatever the power setting or air temperature.

Elaborate anti-icing is also evident, as one would expect from designers with so much experience of Siberian winters.

Otherwise the D-18T seems to be of comparable technology externally, with no mysteries or magic. We cannot tell what level of "hot-end" technology the Russians have attained, because of course the turbine blades and combustion chambers are hidden from view.

It is conceivable that the Aviaexport exhibitor at Farnborough will reveal such components if they do, western propulsion engineers will look closely for any new ideas

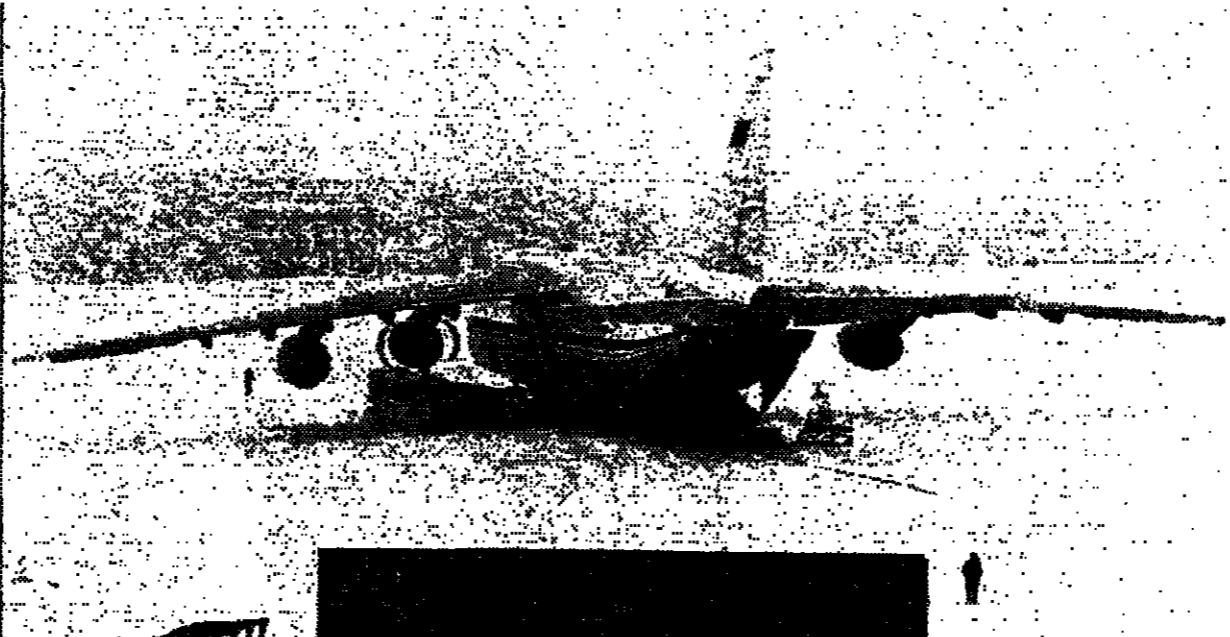
in hollow-blade fabrication, materials and grain structure. But because turbine-blade metallurgy is a critically important area in military as well as civil engine performance, it will probably remain closed to western eyes.

The new Russian engine is in the same thrust class as the bigger versions of the west's CF-6 and JT9D and RB211—about 55,000lb. The bypass ratio, the proportions of air propelled by the fan outside and inside the engine, appears to be higher than the five to one typical of the US and British 25-tonners, but early

official data suggest that it is about the same.

This means, since the fan is of bigger diameter, that propulsive efficiency may not be as high. This "cold end" of big turbofan technology is very difficult and competitive: the three western masters are continually refining their fans to produce more thrust and reliability for less weight and noise and vibration.

For example, the latest RB211-535 and the IAE V2500 have fan blades which are not clipped together or "saubered", greatly improving efficiency.



The Antonov An-124 (Soviet Union) above caused a stir at the Paris show last summer. At left is the MiG-29. Nothing like it had been seen before its unexpected appearance at a Finnish air base in July



ago. It gives the Russians the power to develop big transport aircraft for civil and military service.

The first application, the four-engine Antonov An-124 Ruslan, may turn up at Farnborough 86, inspiring awe as did the world's biggest helicopter, the Mil-26, and the Il-86 wide-body Aeroflot airliner, which in 1984 were the first Soviet aircraft to visit a Farnborough show. The big Antonov, like the Mil-26, is a good advertisement for a notable Russian asset size does not intimidate.

The most curious feature of the Ruslan is the low-set tailplane, which looks as though it must be affected by downwash from the main wing, especially at slow speeds when the air flow is most turbulent.

The main wing itself is set lower than that on the Lockheed Galaxy; this may smooth flow throughout the speed range.

But if the big Russian does drop in, will the Antonov aerodynamicists have changed the set of the tailplane? No doubt many American and European fighter designers at Farnborough will be wanting to solve the mystery of the Fulcrum's extraordinary engine intakes.

Like those of the new British fighter prototype, EAP, the MiG-29's intakes are under the fuselage behind the nose undercarriage. Unlike the EAP, and unlike any other aircraft, the new MiG has supplementary intakes on the upper surface of the wing.

We can see from the photographs taken in Finland that the main intakes are closed during take-off and landing and taxi-ing. This means that the engines are then breathing through the slots or "ventian-

blind" intakes on top of the wings. But why has the MiGoyan design office gone to such trouble?

These supplementary intakes must be complicated engineering works, requiring actuators and electrical controls and greatly diminishing the fighter's capacity for fuel.

Two theories have been advanced to explain this mystery, neither entirely eliminating western worries that the new Soviet fighter has a combat counter-measure which must be countered.

The first theory is almost laughably improbable: the main intakes are closed on the ground because the nose wheels might throw stones or tyre debris into the engines and damage them.

Thus, on the ground, the big twin Tumansky turbofans draw their air from the venetian blinds on the upper wing; once airborne these blinds close and the main intakes open. But would it not be easier to reposition the nose undercarriage—or even to fit the wheels with mudguards? Soviet aircraft designers are hardly so stupid, as we well know from their formidable dynasties of MiG-5 and Sukhoi fighters.

The other theory is that the main intakes are closed so that when approaching enemy radar, the Fulcrum's fans—highly radar-deflective on any aircraft—are rendered "stealthy"—to use the new defence term. But this theory falls down because the Soviet aerodynamicists cannot have overcome the law of nature which makes wing surface intakes ineffective at forward speeds faster than take-off.

J. M. Ramsden
Editor-in-Chief,
Flight International

The rise and fall of world airline traffic

World airlines had hoped for good financial results this summer, but fears of terrorist attacks in Europe, and the disaster at Chernobyl have deflated those hopes.

Traffic across the North Atlantic—the most important of all the world air routes in financial terms—is recovering, but the International Air Transport Association (IATA) expects the industry to do no more than break even in 1986.

Precautions against terrorism, particularly at European airports, have further hit the industry. They have delayed flights, as bags are identified

and searched, and increased security costs.

But airlines have gained this year from the fall in oil prices—although the recent rises in the cost of crude could cancel some of that and push up fares and freight rates before the end of the year.

The IATA is still fearful that the marginal profits the industry has made in recent years will prevent it from investing to the extent that it should in the new generation of efficient airliners which are emerging from the manufacturers. Some major airlines have, in fact, started leasing aircraft, rather than buying,



and this is a trend which will rise.

Boeing estimates that the airlines will need an average of \$15.6 billion worth of new aircraft a year through the 1990s to match growth in

business and to replace outdated machines.

The Airbus Industrie consortium's forecast is that world passenger traffic by 2006 will be three times higher than today, but will be limited

by congestion at airports and in air traffic control.

One of the main topics of discussion among airline executives at this Farnborough show will be the pace of deregulation, and its effect on

their businesses. In America, a more liberal attitude towards licensing has resulted in cheaper fares, a proliferation of smaller airlines, but amalgamations among the larger carriers.

Progress towards liberalization in Europe has been far slower, although the routes between Britain and Holland have been opened to new airlines, and fares have fallen. The EEC is now ready to take legal action against airlines it suspects of operating cartels.

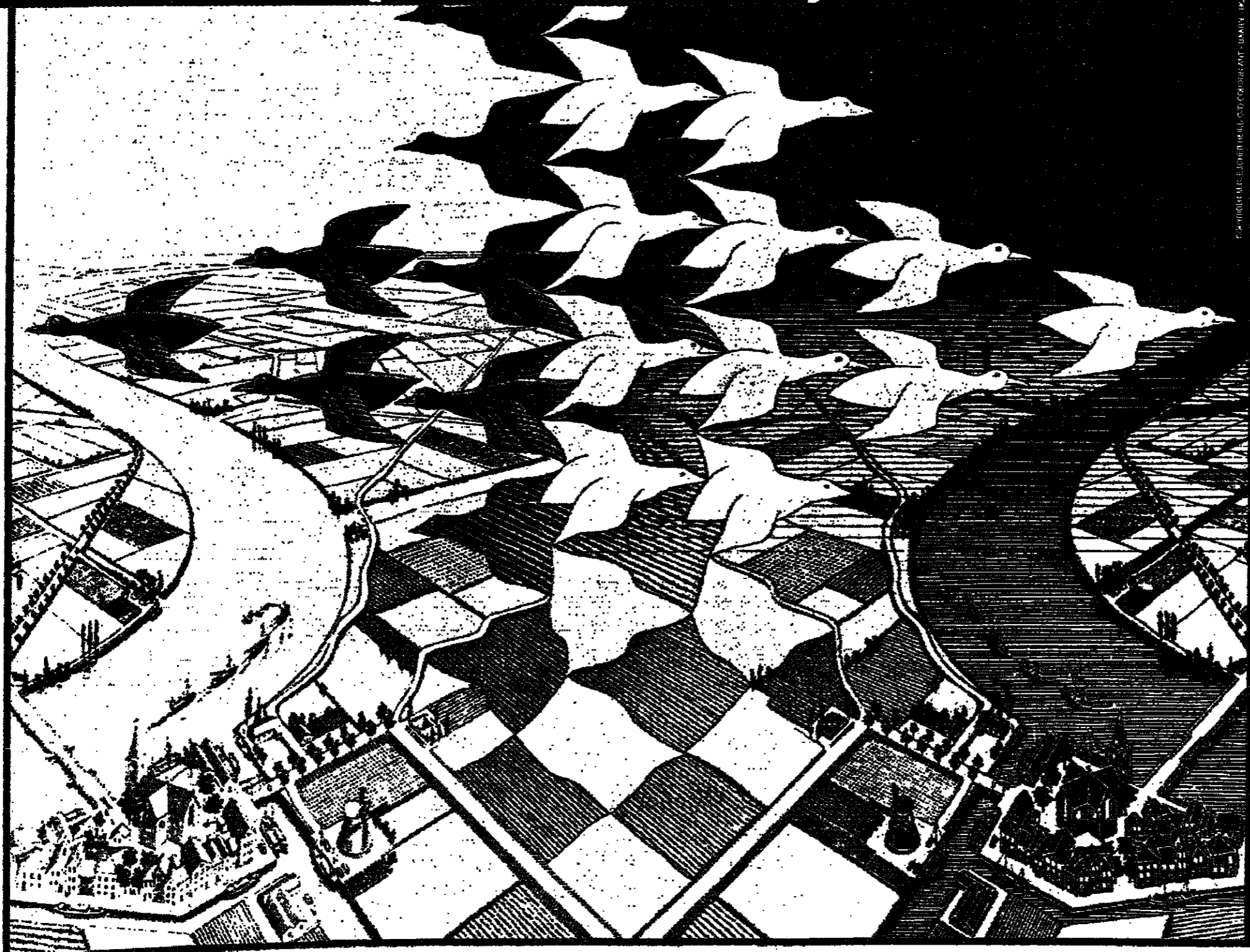
The airlines have two further pressures on them. One is from severe noise regulations, which are forcing them to

retire many of their older airliners prematurely, and which forced one British freight airline out of business. The second is the difficulty of repatriating the money they earn in some Third World countries.

But despite all of these problems, the overall mood of the airline industry, which has become leaner and more productive over recent years, remains buoyant. This attitude is based on the fact that some 900 million air journeys are made each year (when the figures from the Soviet Union are included).

AR

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The still-exclusive skill of making a plane

One of the big contests at Farnborough 84 was to supply the Royal Air Force with a new trainer, a basic good handler to replace the Jet Provost.

The RAF had never before looked outside its own or American industry, but at the show two years ago the Brazilians, Swiss and Australians were on the RAF's list, with a British product an outsider.

The victor, made by a country which did not have an aerospace industry when Concorde made its first flight, was Embraer of Brazil, with its superb little Tucano. The RAF's test pilots and engineers, second to none in professionalism, declared that the Brazilian aircraft was the most suitable.

The Tucano was the one to which they wished to entrust the training of future fast jet and transport pilots to the exacting standards which the British air services have always demanded.

The Tucano will be built under licence by Shorts in Northern Ireland. No doubt the British aerospace industry could itself have designed such an aircraft, with comparable performance, handling, quality of manufacture and cost. But it did not; instead the RAF has ordered 130 Tucanos from Shorts.

Brazil's industry, with its modest but capable and well-focused products, did well, reminding the great "total aviation" powers that big is not always beautiful and that the developing world is becoming a competitor, not just a market for its products.

As well as making the Tucano, Brazil has designed and built and sold nearly 500 Bandeirante light transports for 26 countries, including the UK. Embraer has followed up with the sleek Brasilia, perhaps the most stylish of the new commuterliners, selling more than 50 so far.

The world has only four nations with aerospace industries which can make everything - every type of aircraft, engine, and equipment: the US, the UK, France and the Soviet Union. Japan and West Germany are often

held up as examples of industrial capability to which others should aspire, but they are far behind the big four in aerospace.

Forty years after World War Two, and after 30 years of licence-manufacturing mainly American aircraft, the Japanese and West German aerospace industries have achieved only modest export successes with indigenously designed aircraft.

Mitsubishi's MU-2 turboprop business aircraft and its MU-300 Diamond business jet have penetrated the export market, and so has the BO-105 helicopter, but these too have foreign engines and equipment. The air forces and airlines of Japan and West Germany operate few indigenous aircraft.

These are hard facts of life, even for such mighty technical powers. Canada has a competent industry, which has produced and sold throughout the world the "Ford" engine of the aerospace market, the

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country which seeks economic independence. If you can master aerospace, you can master any industry; so less-developed countries start by licence-manufacturing American, European or Soviet products for their own civil and military services.

However, it is one thing to machine jet-engine gearboxes to someone else's 20-year-old design and drawings and to build expensively equipped factories and training schools for inauguration by proud ministers. It is another to match the bewildering pace of research and development in the leading aerospace nations.

Israel is producing, with US engines and equipment, an advanced new fighter, the Lavi - but at a unit cost which would buy a small squadron of American F-16s. India wants to follow up licence-built MiG-21s, 23s and 27s with its own fighter, but the LTA will have to have imported equipment and engines.

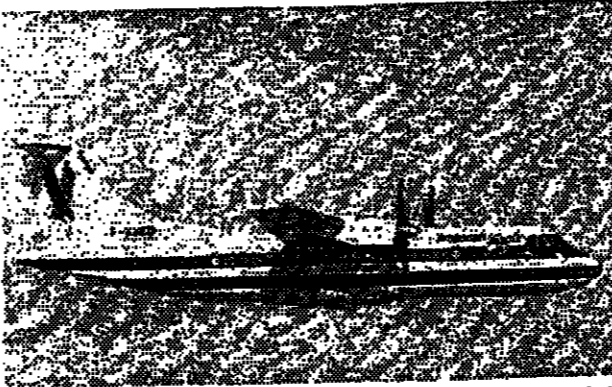
Indonesia, already heavily in debt to western countries, has chosen the co-operation route to aerospace competence by partnering Casa of Spain on the ambitious Casa-Nurtanio 235 commuter liner.

But Indonesia shares with all the world the belief that aerospace, for all its difficulties, is the future industry of power and progress. The

Farnborough show is an exhibition of this belief. Other aerospace aspirers include Argentina's FMA Pucara battlefield attacker, which gave a good account of itself during the Falklands war, and has since been joined by FMA's Pampa jet trainer. Australia has finished production of its Nomad light transport and builds American F-18s for the Royal Australian Air Force and components for Boeing and Airbus. Chile has its T-35 Pillan light trainer.

Mighty China, awakening to its technical strength after years of building and developing Soviet civil and military aircraft, has developed its Harbin Y-12 light transport and is licence-manufacturing parts for the US and European industries as well as complete MD-80 jetliners for itself.

JMR



ATR42, Aerospaiale and Aeritalia (France and Italy)



Optica Industries Optica (Britain)

Spot tomorrow's stars

■ ATR42, Aerospaiale and Aeritalia (France and Italy). First appearance at a Farnborough show for this 46-seat commuter airliner, which entered service early this year. The joint manufacturers are "stretching" it to a 74-seater, to be called the ATR 72.

■ Optica Industries Optica (Britain). The bulbous cockpit gives all-round vision for pilot and crew. The plane is being offered to police forces for low and slow flying in the surveillance role as a cheap alternative to the helicopter.

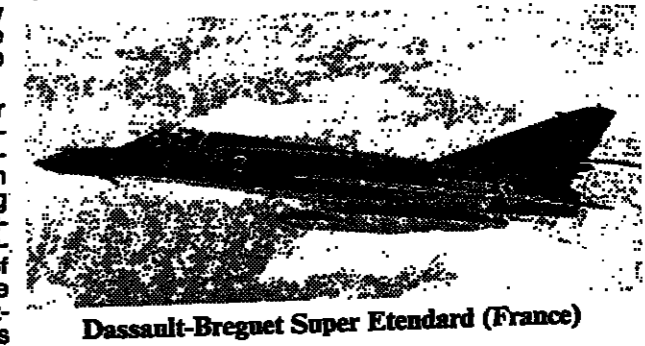
■ Dassault-Breguet Super Etendard (France). Shipborne, single-seat strike-fighter, the Etendard is an ageing design, but is being updated to carry the most modern weapons. In service with the navies of France and Argentina. The Argentines used it in attacks with Exocet missiles

on Royal Navy ships during the 1982 Falklands war.

■ British Aerospace EAP (Britain). One of the stars of this Farnborough show is likely to be the Experimental Aircraft Programme demonstrator plane, developed by BAe, with help from West Germany and Italy. Its main purpose is to test systems for the proposed Eurofighter. The EAP first flew from Warton, Lancashire on August 8.

■ Dassault-Breguet Rafale (France). This advance fighter-demonstrator flew for the first time earlier this year. Like the British EAP, it incorporates many advanced systems and materials.

■ British Aerospace ATP (Britain). The advanced turbo-prop 65-seat airliner made its maiden flight from BAe's airfield at Manchester on August 6. Exceptionally quiet, it should sell



Dassault-Breguet Super Etendard (France)

Why the pilot has less to do in the cockpit

With the four-nation European Fighter Aircraft (EFA) poised to enter development later this year, electronics companies are jockeying for the potentially lucrative contracts to supply avionics for the Eurofighter. Already a battle has broken out to supply the single most important such system, EFA's radar.

Though others might enter the arena, the battle is likely to be between two teams, one European, led by Britain's Ferranti, the other international, headed by Hughes Aircraft of the US. Ferranti, with Fiat of Italy and Inisel of Spain, is offering a new European collaborative radar, the ECR 90. Hughes, backed by AEG of West Germany and Britain's GEC Avionics, is offering an existing radar, the APG-65.

The EFA radar will have a range of about 50 miles, with the ability to track and guide missiles to, several targets simultaneously. Most important of all, the radar will confer on EFA the ability to detect and fire on low-flying intruders, a look-down/shoot-down capability sorely missed by Royal Navy Sea Harrier pilots in the Falklands conflict.

As the radar which equips the US Navy's F-18 Hornet fighter, the Hughes APG-65 is the world's most advanced "multimode" radar, mean-

ing it is suited to both air-to-air and air-to-ground use. It is also the radar already chosen by Germany to update its F-4 Phantoms, for which purpose the APG-65 will be built under licence by AEG.

The West German Air Force is therefore keen to use the APG-65 in the EFA. The German government, meanwhile, views selection of the Hughes radar as a way to reduce its dollar trade deficit, and so ease US pressure on Germany to buy more American goods.

In offering its competing ECR 90 radar, Ferranti emphasizes that the

The ECR 90 will be up to date for 25 years

APG-65 will be 15 to 20 years old when EFA enters service in 1995. On the other hand, maintains the UK company, the all-new ECR 90 will not be outgrown or outdated in the 25-year life of the Eurofighter.

Radar is at the heart of another battle, that to equip the Royal Air Force with an airborne early warning aircraft. US contenders Grumman and Lockheed hope that NATO will grant the RAF permission to use the UHF frequencies on which their

General Electric surveillance radar operates.

Initially this was refused, because the frequencies are already in use and would be interfered with by the radar.

Meanwhile Plessey has signed an agreement with Westinghouse to work on the US company's radar for the Boeing E-3 Awacs, the leading contender to replace the Nimrod AEW, which has a radar developed by GEC Avionics. Ironically if Awacs is selected, and GEC's bid for Plessey subsequently succeeds, the UK electronics giant will find itself with a leading role still to play in Britain's airborne early warning.

GEC Avionics, however, reports encouraging progress with improvements to its Nimrod radar which it hopes will prove sufficient to dissuade the RAF from changing horses after spending £900 million developing the Nimrod.

With two stars of the Farnborough flying display owing their ability to computerized flight controls, "fly-by-wire" will be receiving much attention. Britain's EAP experimental fighter flies courtesy four GEC Avionics digital computers, while France's Rafale demonstrator relies on four similar boxes developed within Dassault itself. EFA, of course, will be fly-by-wire.

Flying by wire is not the exclusive

preserve of fighters, however, and perhaps the most spectacular flying display at Farnborough will involve an airliner. Airbus has modified its A300 testbed to emulate the flying qualities of the European consortium's new 150-seat A320, the world's first fly-by-wire airliner. At Farnborough the A300 will demonstrate safe low-speed handling no other airliner can match.

The A320 will make the pilot's job easier. Thanks to its fly-by-wire computers, the A320 will never stall, so in wind-shear the pilot can simply pull his stick full back to get the most life. Full power will be automatically applied and the computers will fly the

Cutting the stall risk could save more lives

aircraft to its maximum lift without the risk of stalling. This could save lives, Airbus believes.

Though not at Farnborough (it will make its debut at next year's Paris Air Show), the A320 will have the most advanced airliner cockpit yet designed, with six large, colour TV displays presenting all the information the pilot requires.

Graham Warwick
Technical Editor,
Flight International



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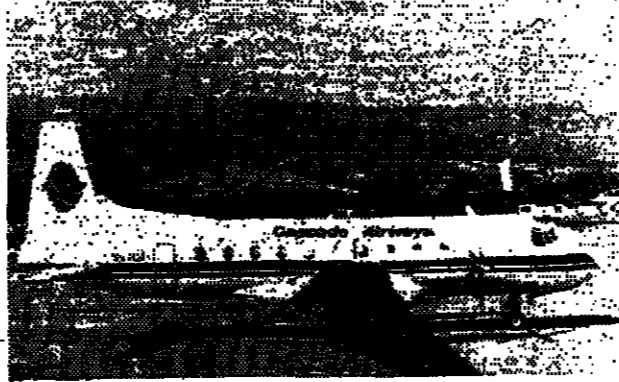
Aviation Authority this summer.

ARV Super 2 (Britain). This is a "fun" light plane being developed by a company on the Isle of Wight headed by Richard Noble, holder of the world land speed record in the jet car, Thrust 11. The Super 2 was granted its certificate of airworthiness by the Civil

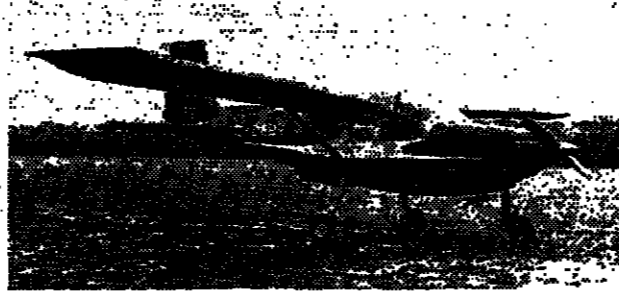
Other planes on show but not pictured here include: the Sikorsky S-70C (United States). The version on show at Farnborough will be a demonstrator re-engineered with the Rolls-Royce RTM322. The S-70C is the commercial version of the military Black Hawk helicopter. After an acrimonious debate, Sikorsky linked earlier this year with the British helicopter com-

pany Westland, and their hope is to sell the Black Hawk to the British armed forces.

Pilatus PC-9 (Switzerland). One of the other main competitors in the hotly-fought competition for the RAF trainer contract, won by the Tucano, from Brazil. This Swiss design was backed by British Aerospace. The PC-9 has recently been sold to the Royal Saudi Air Force.



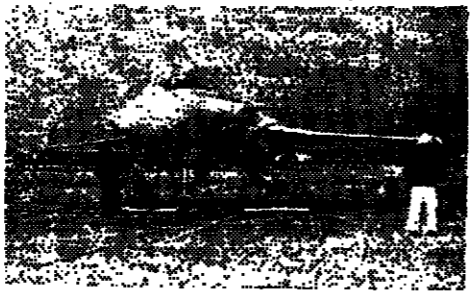
British Aerospace ATP (Britain)



ARV Super 2 (Britain)



British Aerospace EAP (Britain)



Dassault-Breguet Rafale (France)

The race to make money in space

The second half of this year has shown signs of returning confidence, as the aerospace industry of the West recovers from the early disasters of 1986. In the history of space technology, the year will inevitably be recorded as one of the space shuttle and Challenger disaster.

The failures that followed in quick succession of the next three rocket launchers—a USAF Titan carrying a Big Bird spy satellite, a Nasa Delta with a weather satellite, and a European Ariane with a couple of communications payloads, took on a grimmer sense of decline in the shadow of the shuttle calamity.

Yet there is a silver lining of sorts. The grounding of the American space programme until further notice and

The Proton launch prices undercut those of the American Delta by almost the same amount as they crooked the Ariane bids.

Yet the statistics on the performance of Proton—seven failures out of 97 launches since 1970, and no failures in the last 35 launches since January 1983—show a remarkable parallel with Delta. The American launcher had 43 successful flights before the mishap, and its production run of well over 100 is clearly similar to the Russian counterpart.

Though the overt moves of the Russians to help their economy through selling satellite launch services is clearly of political significance, their technical ability is beyond question.

That is why the relative newcomers have created such interest. The biggest stir arose with the news that China's Great Wall Industry was wooing an American partner to use the Long March 3 launcher, which had evolved, like the most successful heavy duty American and Russian varieties, from missile work.

A preliminary agreement between Teresat, a space technology company in Texas and the Chinese Great Wall Industry Corporation provides for

communications satellite launches in 1987.

The Chinese marketing team is working its way through European countries, offering an alternative for commercial launches now delayed in the Ariane timetable, or in more serious jeopardy because of the hiatus in the US.

There are at least a couple of fundamental issues of an economic nature and of a political one to be

The Japanese can claim third place

tested in deals with the Chinese. The first concerns the financing of the insurance on launches. If cover can be obtained at all through the market in London and New York for launch by any system, the premiums have gone through the roof.

The second involves the tightening restrictions of the US government on the export of products which contained even one or two individual but technologically advanced components.

American officials have made it clear that before any satellite operator

can take up the Soviet offer, it will have to win the agreement of Washington.

The transport of any American-made satellite component across the Soviet Union is banned, which virtually rules out any satellite built outside the USSR.

The third competitor loomed in the shape of Japan, with the copybook launch in August of its H1 booster. With the rigour adopted to lay the foundations of its motor industry and then its electronics and semiconductor business, the Japanese National Space Development Agency, NASDA, has spent 15 years developing satellites and launchers for a national programme.

Though most of them are modest in size, the Japanese can claim third place after American and the Soviet Union in the number of satellites launched by one country. Launchers have been developed in using technology licensed from the US.

Launch of the H1 improved a good start to NASDA's 15-year space programme to the year 2000. It includes the launch of 50 satellites, mainly for domestic use, collaboration with the US in the space station. That depends on the future of the shuttle. And on the development of Japan's own small reusable shuttle, similar to the French proposals for Hermes being examined by the European Space Agency.

Peace Wright Science Editor

Defence systems: the big buck starts here

Anyone surveying the exhibition halls at Farnborough will quickly realize that defence is by far the most lucrative sector of the aerospace industry, and that military aircraft are only a part of the total.

For those companies involved in all areas of defence, another gravy-laden train has pulled up, in the shape of President Reagan's Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI), popularized as Star Wars.

No one yet knows whether Star Wars will work—and there are many that doubt it will—but the industry will prosper whether it does or it doesn't work, such is the scale of the research contracts handed out by the SDI Organization. Likely these contracts will spin off technology into highly profitable commercial areas.

Britain's "almost-unseemly haste to back Star Wars has so far been rewarded by a handful of research contracts totaling less than those awarded to some US companies, but more is promised. UK industry will use Farnborough as a showcase for its high technology talents in the hope of attracting at least some Star Wars research money.

Europe in general undoubtedly has much to offer the US in Star Wars technology, particularly in the field of software. Here breakthroughs are often achieved by small, highly individualistic teams rather than by throwing vast sums of money at the problem.

Europe also has much to offer in the more mundane field of conventional weaponry. It has become almost a tradition in Europe to develop modern missiles on the "one big happy family" principle, in which as many countries as possible are encouraged to participate, with each allocated a share of the design, development, and production.

Most of Nato's new weapons are being developed by one consortium or another, some involving up to seven countries, weapons such as the multiple launch rocket system (MLRS), the third-generation anti-tank guided weapon (Trigat) and the advanced short-range air-to-air missile

(Asraam). While the various industries appear to work together reasonably effectively, inordinately long delays have to be built into such programmes to allow for multinational decision-making.

National programmes can progress more rapidly, but in short programmes delays caused by technical hitches become critical—and visible. British Aerospace, which has warned of the dangers of spreading missile programmes too thin, is in the position to evaluate both approaches.

With its German partner, Bodenseewerk, BAE has been working on Asraam for several years and has several more to wait before the weapon enters service. Meanwhile the company is working on a three-year programme to develop from drawing board to service entry, an air-launched anti-radar missile

Alarm will join a growing suit of weapons Britain offers buyers

(Alarm) to defend RAF Tornados against Soviet air defences.

Alarm will join a growing suit of weapons Britain can offer export customers, many of whom are denied access to equivalent US weaponry. The £5 billion Saudi Tornado deal, for example, includes an array of weaponry which encompasses Alarm, BAe's Sea Eagle anti-ship missile, and the Hunting JP233 anti-runway weapon.

France already appreciates the export-winning value of having a complete range of weapons to offer its Mirage customers.

One reason for Europe working together on missiles is that the individual nations often lack the resources to go it alone. It is not always possible to get agreement, however, which is one reason Europe has produced several competing air-defence missile systems, with Britain's BAe Rapier and the Franco-German Euromissile Roland most successful among them.

A new and unexpected market for these weapons opened when the US Defence Department cancelled the US Army's Sgt York tank-mounted anti-aircraft gun after it failed realistic tests. Rapier, Roland, and many other such systems now have a chance to compete for the order.

Repercussions of America's Challenger Shuttle disaster can be felt in almost every branch of aerospace, and defence is no exception. One of the most significant recent developments in military navigation has been severely hit by the shuttle's grounding.

The US had planned to have 18 Navstar navigation satellites in orbit by 1989. These would transmit coded signals that any suitably equipped vehicle could receive and decode. Signals from four or more satellites "visible" at one time would give position in three dimensions accurate to within 15 metres—60 m for civil use—anywhere in the world at any time of day.

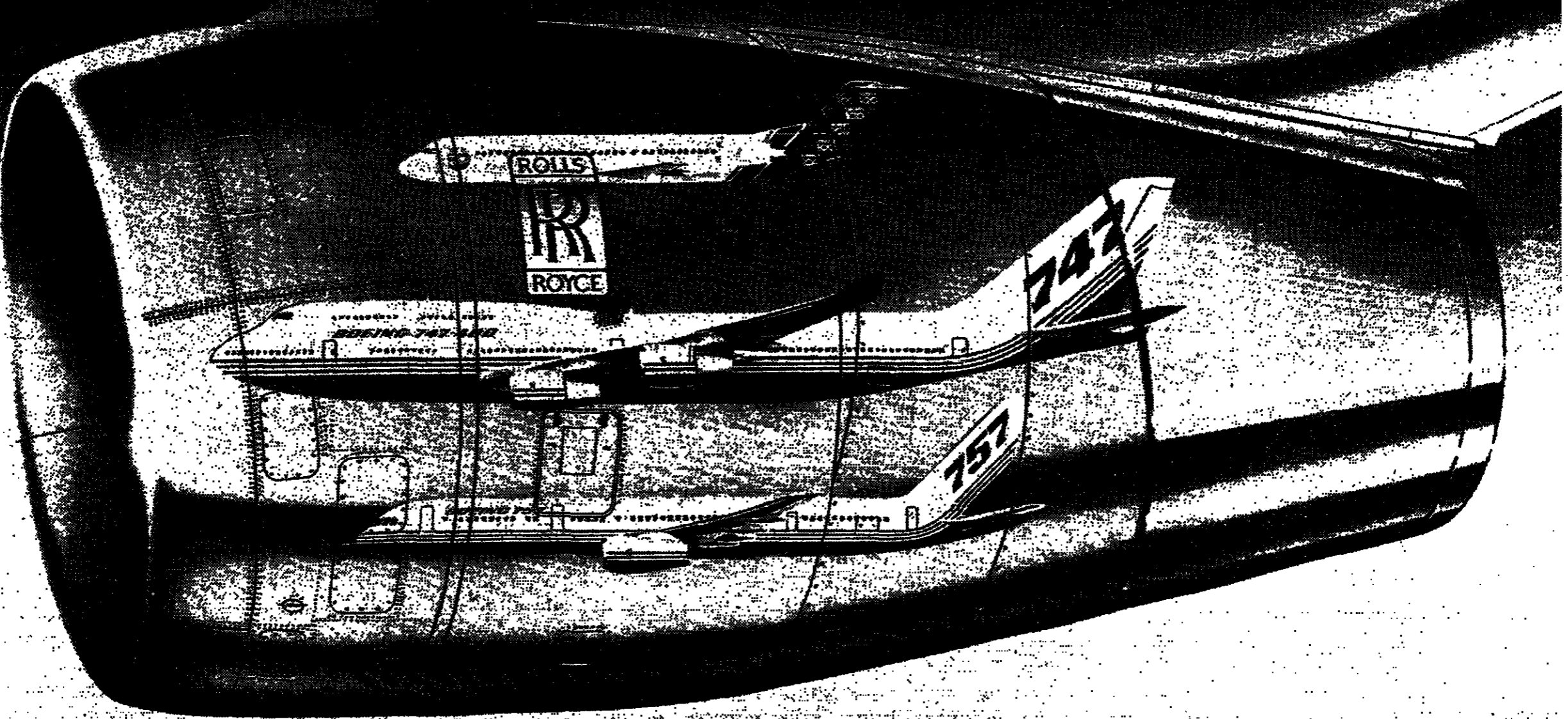
The military potential of the Navstar global positioning system (GPS) is enormous and includes completely passive, undetectable, and highly accurate navigation for cruise missiles.

The Shuttle grounding, however, will delay establishment of the 18-satellite Navstar "constellation" to 1991-92 at the earliest. Despite this, GPS receivers will be found in evidence at Farnborough as UK companies like Racal Avionics, Smiths Industries, and STC set out to show that US giants Rockwell-Collins and Litton are not alone in this potentially enormous market.

The Navstar saga highlights the difficulties of successfully exploiting space, for whatever purpose, a lesson that cannot have gone unnoticed by those in charge of President Reagan's Strategic Defence Initiative. A straw poll of those exhibiting at Farnborough would probably conclude that in a decade's time conventional Earth-bound weaponry will still be the backbone of their business.

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Crossing the initial hurdle

The first obstacle to higher education is understanding the complex application system. Edward Fennell considers how to solve some of these problems

With the battle still raging for entry into higher education this autumn it seems hard to believe that today the campaign commences for places in October 1987.

University Central Council on Admissions opens its books for the 86/87 season today (September 1) and Oxbridge applications must be in by mid-October. Given the current anxieties about grades and graduate employability it looks as if the race will be more hotly contested than ever.

As one careers advisor commented: "There is a growing concentration of applications on a small group of subjects which are mostly vocationally-biased. If you're aiming for one of those, then you must be prepared to work for very high grades indeed".

As the series of articles in *The Times* revealed, the arguments in favour of higher education are by no means clear cut. A degree is not an automatic passport to a job and most employers will put more emphasis on an individual's personal qualities and experiences than mere paper qualifications.

Notwithstanding this, there is little doubt that Britain has become highly degree orientated. For example, it is either essential or at least a lot easier to

get into professions such as the law, accountancy, architecture, pharmacy, dentistry and medicine through, or after, a degree course.

And, without question, gaining professional status in fields such as engineering or science is much easier if you have a degree. Likewise there are countless other jobs (such as librarianship, teaching, town planning, social work, and housing management) where a degree lays the foundation for a future career.

Naturally the bright entrepreneurial whiz-kid will always get on through sheer innate ability and energy. And undoubtedly higher education does not suit all comers. But in a more professionally orientated society where, for example, new entrants to management and business are expected to have acquired skills in computing and numeracy before they even start, the graduate trainee is sure to enjoy an enormous advantage.

Even in the fashionable, headline-grabbing world of financial trading things are changing fast. Under the new, post Big Bang regime, the street-wise East Ender will gradually give way to the suburbanites whose pedigree lies more in statistics than in *Step by Step*.

In other words, unless you sincerely don't want to go to higher education the arguments in favour of it, from a career viewpoint, are overwhelming. And that means if you're taking your A levels next summer your pass to higher education starts today.

The first big hurdle, without doubt, is actually understanding the applications system. The lack of coordination be-

tween the various universities, polytechnics, colleges, and institutions means that you probably need to be of degree calibre just to find your way through all the bureaucracy.

So the more help and well-informed advice you can get, and the more experience and helpful your school or tutor, the better your chances of success. As one battle-hardened careers teacher explained: "The best way to fill in an UCCA form is by making a dummy, filling it in, and then having serious in-depth discussions about it with your teacher. That gives you an opportunity to cover any weak points and to ensure there are no silly errors. Then go away and do it again for real."

Unfortunately there is endless scope for discussion about tactics and strategy for the higher education campaign. Often students' views are shaped by rumour and hearsay - much of which is entirely ill-founded, and it is only fair to warn that some of the more simplistic guides to entry standards may be misleading. These certainly are "standard offers" but you cannot be sure that you will get one.

Some universities are now providing much clearer guidance about what their entry standards are and where they want to see themselves, in order of priority, on an applicants form. For this reason prospectuses should be consulted in depth at an early stage so that every grain of information and every clue is extracted before a course or college is selected.

The reason that some admissions tutors are wary about publishing too much "blatant" information is that they like to think that an individual decision is being made. Selecting a person, not a formula of A level results, is how they wish to see the process.

Undoubtedly the way a candidate behaves at interview, the depth of preparation they have done, and their level of enthusiasm about the subject and the discipline are very important. In cases where a course is heavily over-subscribed the personal attributes will be highly significant. But, in practice, the most important currency is the candidate's A level grades.

So, regrettable and boring though it may be, the best advice to anyone who wants to improve their chances of getting into a good course is to work hard and achieve excellent results. Because even if, through some misadventure, you fail

to get any provisional offers, a couple of As or Bs when it gets to Clearing this time next year will be invaluable.

It would be a mistake, however, even for the readers of *The Times*, to assume that applications to universities through UCCA was the full story. It cannot be stressed enough that many polytechnic courses (and even some polytechnic institutions) are as good if not better than their university equivalents. No-one who is serious about higher education should overlook what the polytechnics have to offer.

The new Polytechnics Central Admissions System (PCAS) came into operation this year and follows a similar time-scale as UCCA - so applications for polys are open from next Monday. The chief difference between the two systems is that whilst UCCA allows its candidates to nominate five courses in a preferred order, PCAS restricts its candidates to four with equal consideration to all.

For those who wish to enter initial teacher training there is a third admission system, the Central Register and Clearing House Limited (CRCH). Rather confusingly this covers all Bachelor of Education courses including those at the polytechnics. So if your preferred

courses - and you may choose up to three - are at polys you must go through CRCH (3, Crawford Place, London W1H 2BN) rather than PCAS.

The next major chunk of Degree courses are within the Institutes and Colleges of Higher Education. Many (but not all) of these are basically teacher training institutions although they also offer other courses. Interestingly, applications for some of these must be made via CRCH while others are direct to the individual course. Don't overlook them though. In some instances they are offering some quite interesting and innovative subjects (for example, the BA in applied photography, film and television at Harrow College of Higher Education and the BSc in catering administration at Dorset Institute of Higher Education).

Finally, for art and design degree courses there is yet another system - the Art and Design Admissions Registry - which opens for business after Christmas.

If this all sounds like a plethora of administration you are probably right. The time has certainly come when, in the interests of the candidates, there should be integration of all the applications systems to cut through the time-consuming paper-work.

In the meantime, however, you are at the start of a long and possibly painful journey. Do your research now and get all your applications in, where possible, by half-term. And then get down to the thing which really counts - a bit of study.

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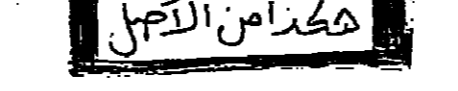
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SPORT

British complete triumphant championships

From Pat Butcher, Athletics Correspondent, Stuttgart

Steve Cram won his gold and self-respect back. Jack Buckner ran the greatest race of his life to take the 5,000 metres...

Yesterday he needed to confirm that contention in a similar dawlde, with the tension, that had dissipated since Sebastian Coe's brilliant victory in the 800 metres...

Jack Buckner, in contrast, was overjoyed with his gold medal. Many people have said, in private if not in public, that Buckner would never win a big title...

Results, page 34

When the field had sorted itself out after 3km, and the race was finally on, it developed into a reckoning between the British, who had won the 800 and 1,500m...

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Defeated Jones forced to revise his racing schedule

From Pat Butcher, Stuttgart

Steve Jones had style, even in defeat, after looking as likely as an distant winner as he had been in his three marathons up until Saturday...

GOLF

Langer slips past Davis

From Mitchell Platts, Dusseldorf

Bernhard Langer won the German Open on the Hubbrath course here yesterday when he holed from 15 feet for a birdie at the fifth extra hole...

Sandy Lyle also sprang out of the pack with a 66 to share third place on 275 with Mark McNulty (67)...

dropped out with four laps to go.

Cova dropped away, and Evgeny Ignatov, of Brazil, launched an attack. But with 300m to go, Mei did the same as in the 10,000m, but did not lose Hutchings and Buckner.

Buckner, sporting a spiking over the left ankle, readily conceded: "I've never beaten anyone coming off the bend before. I didn't feel good in Edinburgh [second to Ovet] and I didn't really feel that good in the middle laps here. I was going to lead with three laps to go, but somebody did it for me. Although I was running hard when the pace picked up I knew I still had something left."

It takes four heroes to win a relay, but Brian Whittle, like some latter-day Cinderella lost his shoe and found a gold medal. And Roger Black underlined the worth of his individual title by turning on an unprecedented change of pace in the last 20m of his anchor leg to take gold for the British team.

Derek Redmond ran a sterling opening lap to hand over in the lead to Kriss Akabusi, who was overtaken, but kept in touch with Vladimir Kiylov, the Soviet 200m winner. Whittle had his shoe torn off by the Soviet athlete on the take-over, yet ran an astonishing 4-sec lap to hand over in a close third place to Black.

Three items of off-court news demand notice. They concern the Association of Tennis Professionals, Australian courts, and John McEnroe. The ATP board of directors (their management committee) have terminated the contract of their executive director, Mike Davies...

Stefan Edberg won a five-set match for the second day running, this time a charming duel with Ramesh Krishnan.

The ATP board may reconsider their opposition to the idea that synthetic grass courts should be installed at Australia's new national tennis centre, due to open in 1988.

Two of the top eight women seeds were taken to three sets: Pam Shriver by Elise Burgin and Bonnie Gadusek by Helen Kelesi.

proved to be his Waterloo, while McNulty was unable to make further progress after gathering five birdies in his first 12 holes.

Davis looked assured of an outright win until he uncharacteristically took three putts on the last green. It left the door open for Langer, who birdied which made certain of a third successive play-off on the PGA European Tour.

British's show jumping team won the Nations Cup event in Liege on Saturday to maintain their lead in the President's Trophy world championship.



Golden moment: Cram turns the tables on Coe in the 1,500m

Paradox of the race made for Coe to win

The story of the 1500 metres final, and Steve Cram's retention of his European title, lay in the difference between the first and last 800 metres.

Strength has always been the base of Cram's exceptional running over the past four years, in championships and record-breaking, and it was strength that now enabled him to re-establish his reputation, when defeat by Coe would have called into question much of what Cram has achieved.

Neither had run outstandingly, but Cram, taking the bold decision to push up the pace when the runners had almost slowed to a walk on the first bend, found within himself what was necessary in spite of some troubles he has been suffering with his calf.

Coe, who had run 3:35 a couple of times since his influence during the Commonwealth Games, must be wondering whether he should, unaccustomed as it is for him, have run from the front and made it a fast race to put the maximum pressure on Cram's suspect condition.

At the finish, Coe congratulated Cram and quickly disappeared to the dressing-rooms to leave his rival savouring the acclaim which he had denied him in Los Angeles.

Evans's altitude record in peril. Roger Black's winning time of 44.59 in the 400 metres suggests that Lee Evans's 18-year-old world record of 43.86 established at altitude in the Olympic Games in Mexico City, is soon going to be threatened even at sea level.

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SPORTS COMMENTARY



David Miller

competitively just for the sake of being there," he says. Although these championships have been a resounding success, the mood has been clouded by widespread talk of an increase in blood-doping, the process by which an athlete tops up his haemoglobin shortly before competitions with an injection of extra blood, previously extracted and in the interim replaced by the body's normal process.

The suspicion that pronounced athletes have been using this process has existed since the 70s and before, and the means of detecting it, short of a forensic inspection of competitors' forearms for needle punctures, is difficult.

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TENNIS

Wilkison draws the first blood

From Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent, New York

Yannick Noah, seeded fifth, was beaten by Tim Wilkison of North Carolina in the United States championships on Saturday. Of the players seeded to reach the last eight of the singles events, Noah was the first to lose.

Stefan Edberg won a five-set match for the second day running, this time a charming duel with Ramesh Krishnan.

Two of the top eight women seeds were taken to three sets: Pam Shriver by Elise Burgin and Bonnie Gadusek by Helen Kelesi.

YACHTING

A ripping start to world sail

From Barry Fickthall Newport, Rhode Island

The BOC single-handed round the world yacht race began in spectacular fashion from Newport with three competitors damaging their yachts in collisions and a fourth suffering a broken headsail halfway before the 25-strong fleet had even ventured out of Narragansett Bay.

The French yacht came out of it virtually unscathed, but Lührs, one of the favourites, had to be towed back to dock for repairs to be made on his yacht's rudder and aerials.

Harry Mitchell, of Britain, sailing the Class 2 entry Double Cross, also made a tentative start yesterday morning was lying last until the South African, Bertie Reed, was forced to turn back with auto-pilot problems.

Results, page 34

FOOTBALL

Rangers find it easy against old rivals

By Hugh Taylor

Table with 2 columns: Team and Score. Rangers 1, Celtic 0.

A well-designed goal in the 74th minute gave Rangers a deserved win over Celtic in the first Scottish league game to be televised live at Ibrox Park yesterday.

At last Graeme Souness's expensively purchased side played, after a faltering start, with more than a few glimpses of distinction and the winning goal from Durrant, after a brisk, concerted attack in which Cooper was prominent.

SPORT IN BRIEF

Double for Lineker

Gary Lineker, the former Everton forward and top marksman in the World Cup finals in Mexico, scored twice for his new club, Barcelona, on the opening day of the Spanish League season.

Lineker was on target within two minutes of Barcelona's home match against Racing Santander and scored again after 25. Barcelona went on to win 2-0 before a crowd of 75,000.

Britain's show jumping team won the Nations Cup event in Liege on Saturday to maintain their lead in the President's Trophy world championship.



Lineker: fine debut

Duck broken

Britain and Ireland gained their first overseas victory against the Continent of Europe when they won the youths golf international in Bilbao, yesterday.

Turin (AP) - Bernardo Pinango, of Venezuela, the World Boxing Association (WBA) bantamweight champion, will put his title at stake against the Italian challenger, Cirio De Leva, in Italy next month.

Glum Scots

Scotland failed to find their form in the weekend's triangular hockey tournament at Linwood in Glasgow as France beat them 2-1.

Cooper second

Malcolm Cooper, the world 300 metres prone rifle champion, missed a second title on count-back at the world championships in Skoude, Sweden on Saturday, but broke his own record for standing shots and equalled the 40 shots prone and three positions records.

Willis TUC strike